B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 202- BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18	„ 24
Quarterly..	„ 8	„ 9	„ 12
Monthly ..	„ 3	„ 3/8	„ 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE. CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 122.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NABOTTAM MORARJEE AND CO. Agents.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Aug.	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA ..	..	11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* .	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..	..	7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx .	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA* .	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..	..	7,952
27th „ 1925	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th „	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st „	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
4th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st „	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27th „	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second	„ „ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
5th Sept.	MALDA	8,965
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „	MANILA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGUA	8,253
26th „	DURENDA* ..	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th Sept	SICILIA ..	6,81[illegible]	MOOLTAN.
14th Oct.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
7th Aug. ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. S. 15. a. m.
29th „ ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via. Karachi
3rd Sept. ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until Saturday the 6th September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kamegama	4469	26th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	31st Aug.	11th Sept.
*Aki Maru.	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept.	29th Sept.
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei.	5898	28th Sept.	12th Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For;	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams.—"YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	13th Aug.	27th Aug.
*Alps Maru	S. Kametaka	7790	5th Aug.	8th Sept.
*Celebes Maru	N. Kurimura	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu Maru	R. Yamanoi	5750	21st Sept.	5th Oct.
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5834	25th Sept.	9th Oct

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yokkio
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. G. S. FORSYTH,
Agent

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT RORD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

B.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS

VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	58,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay:
MUJMUDAR & CO.,
40, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£8,666,666
Reserve Funds	F42,705,032	£3,558,753

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.

10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act. of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. .. Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100, each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 5, on application. Rs. 5, on allotment.
The balance payable if at all called, as per terms in the body of the prospectus.
OVER 6 LAKHS WORTH OF SHARES ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. LALA LAJPAT RAI, 12, Court Street, Lahore (Chairman).
2. PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, M.L.A., Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.
3. RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, Jullunder.
4. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI, M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. NIHAL CHAND SIKRI, M.L.C., McLeod Road, Lahore.
7. PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Lahore, (Managing Director).

Share Prospectus and all other information can be had from the Head-Office of Company
Has met with extraordinary and unprecedented success.
OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF Value over THREE LAKHS Received in FIRST MONTH of Working
Denoting
Unbounded enthusiasm in the public. Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.
LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.
Rates moderate, Prompt attention, Liberal treatment. All vexatious conditions removed. NON-FORFEITABILITY AND INDISPUTABILITY SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR COMPANY.
Prospectus and terms can be had on application.
Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:
S. A. MALVI & CO., Chief Agents for the Bombay Presidency, 25, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Managing Director.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
} Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

THE KETKAR'S ART INSTITUTE,

GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
DRAWING, PAINTING & ARCHITECTURE.

Students will be prepared for the Government Examinations of the Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay Time: 7-30 to 9-30 A. M. For particulars see personally
PRINCIPAL.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street.
Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LAUWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahua Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Pathardwari Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS, pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 500, to secure advertisements for Commercial Directory. Apply with one anna stamp for prospectus to SUPERINTENDENT, Tijarti Directory-i-Hind, AMRITSAR.
A R11050

WANTED—COMPOUNDER for three months from 10—9—24 on Rs. 55 for Hospital in Kandivli Quarry. Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, B.B.R. Scheme, Kandivli before 4—9—24, stating age, experience and qualification.
A 20505

WANTED for the Labour Union, Ahmedabad, HINDU and MOSLEM GRADUATES with a spirit of Social Service, starting pay Rs. 60. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Labour Union Office, Ahmedabad.
A 20451

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to teach English, Graduate preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Applications to reach the undersigned before 31-3-1924. PREMCHAND AWATRAI, Manager, Hindu Reform Association Girls' Schools, Hyderabad, Sind.
A R11030

WANTED—POLICE SUPERINTENDETN European or Parsi, for Indian State in Rajputana. Applicant must have good experience as retired Deputy Superintendent, Government or State service. Apply with copies of testimonials, age and salary expected to Box No. 457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11049

WANTED—A passed and experienced SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60—5—100 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance per mensem for the office of the District Supervisor Nimar. The post is non-pensionable. The applicant must be of active habits and should command labour. The selected candidate shall be on months' probation. Travelling allowance admissible under the Fundamental Rules for joining the post will be paid if he justifies his selection. Applications, together with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications, previous experience and whether knows Hindi or not should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th September, 1924. S. P. DULPA, Secretary, District Council, NIMAR. Khandwa, the 22nd August, 1924.
A 20507

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA FRUIT VINEGAR.

BEST in KITCHEN
BEST for PICKLES
BEST on TABLE

(N.B.—For Pickles add equal amount of water.)

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T T

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One big OFFICE ROOM, complete with electric lights, at Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road. Apply AJAN PRESS.
C R11052

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
26216

FLAT, ground floor in Ebrahim Villa, cor ner Souter and Motlibai Streets, Byculla. Drawing, dining and 4 bed rooms, etc. Rent Rs. 135, also 3 garages. Apply ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD., Badri Buildings, opposite Crawford Market.
C R11051

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. Charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane. Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TO QUARRYMEN AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders for the exclusive right to quarry stone at the Sewri Quarries within the limits of two areas more particularly described in the Forms of License admeasuring about 9,723 square yards and 9,694 square yards respectively and lying to the North of Golangee Hill Road and immediately to the East of Sewri Cemetery for a period not exceeding Five Years. The particulars, Conditions, Forms of Tender and Forms of License may be obtained on application and payment of Rs. 5 at the Office of the Estate Agent, Improvement Trust, Fort.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders must be received (in sealed envelopes) before 1 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 29th day of August, 1924, addressed to the Estate Agent of the Improvement Trust and endorsed "Tenders for right of quarrying" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Two Thousand Rupees, for each area tendered for.

By Order of the Board,
A. D. N. SMITH, P.A.S.I.,
Ag. Estate Agent.
C20298

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Gujrat Glass Works Co., Ltd., Baroda, has been ordered to be wound up by an Order of this Court, dated 2-8-24, in miscellaneous application No. 103/23-24, and Messrs. Jayanand Chhaganlal Trivedi and Vulavbhai Mathurbhai have been appointed Liquidators to conduct the winding up proceedings.

(Sd.) M. M. JHALA,
Extra Assistant Judge, BARODA.
Baroda, 21-8-24.
20510

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (India) LIMITED

ANNOUNCE that as from TUESDAY, the 26th August, 1924, the price of

SHELL PETROL

IN THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY

will be REDUCED by THREE ANNAS to Rs. 1/9/6 per gallon.
C20511

THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on 3rd day of September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets of 31st December, 1923, and 30th June, 1924.
2. To confirm the appointment of two Directors, Messrs. S. N. Poshkhanawala and Sheth Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board.
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1924.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th August, 1924, to 11th September, 1924, both days inclusive.

TENDERS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, COMPANY
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form one rupee per copy) at this office at Nagpur up to 12 hours on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, 1924, for purchase of about 393 tons C. I. scrap and 290 tons W. I. and steel scrap lying at stations between Nagpur-Bhusawal including branch lines. No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment in cash equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender. For details apply to—

DISTRICT ENGINEER.
Maintenance, G. I. P. Rly.,
C20286 Nagpur.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RANGUBAI NARANJI, widow of Gopalji Madhavji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

KHATAO GOCULDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaon, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 18th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20512

PLEASING SERVICE

Cannot be measured or sold. It is freely given as a part of every transaction BY US, yet is often more valuable than the Merchandise itself. The

ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY
Phone: 26106 Wire: "Automolive"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The Prisoner of Zenda
ANTHONY HOPE'S
GREAT ROMANTIC STORY
THURSDAY AUGUST, 28th AT 4-30
A SPECIAL MATINEE
HALF PRICE TO STUDENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23469.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT MOJI SAI TUKDI KURLA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3388 of 1921.

Gokaldas Manji ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Kanji Khusaldas and Ors. ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree herein of the 27th day of September, 1921, the undermentioned immoveable properties, situated at Moje Sai Tukdi in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, will be sold in one lot as one entire estate by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Kalidas Jutha, the Receiver appointed in the above suit on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1924, at the hours of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon at the Auction Rooms of the said, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers; at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants above named in the above mentioned suit No. 3388 of 1921 in all pieces or parcel of Government land ground with all buildings, structures, trees, mango trees, teak timber spenles and stones standing or lying thereon and with all the water, water courses, rights of ways and other easements appurtenant thereto situate lying and being in the Village of Moje Sai Tukdi in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla Taluka Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring acres 49-2gl. Guntha.

All the said several pieces of land forming one plot and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on the East by Oshar Tank and Hill on the West by the full ground and Hill on the North by the Hill and on the South by the boundary line of the village of Pawayee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE. PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 31st August and MONDAY, the 1st September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of artistic household furniture by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge, and other well-known makers, Italian marble statues and figures, marble pedestals, bronze figures, with electric fittings, life size models lions, rich table ornaments, electric hall chandeliers, electric and gas wall brackets, gramophones, chiming table clocks, tower clocks, rich garden flower pots, garden furniture, "Hupmobile" 7 seater 4 cylinder motor car, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 31st August and MONDAY, 1st day of Sept., 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Krishna Bhuwan, near the Three Lamp Post, Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, by order of the Mortgagee and Receiver Seth Tricomdas Gordhandas Khattau and other Mortgagee artistic household furniture by Dewji Canji, Wimbridge, and other well known makers of the Mr. Karsendas Kalidas Jutha, comprising, square dining table, morocco seat armchairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, glass plate, cupboards, rich oil paintings with rich frames, rich Chinawares, rich upholstered drawing room suites, made-to-order hall cabinets, book cases, silk tapestry lined sofa, cabinets, artistic Italian marble statues, figures and pedestals, electric hall chandeliers, wall brackets, gas brackets, venetian glass wall candle brass, bronze figures with electric fittings, chiming table clocks, tower clocks, cabinet gramophone, large China jars folding harmonium, lifesize lion models, mahoganized single bedsteads, marble top tables, handsome mirror door almirahs, rich engravings, garden benches, tables, rich garden pots, mejolica flower stands, fire extinguishers, gas boilers, gas stoves, "Hupmobile" 7 seater, 4 cylinder motor car, etc., etc.

P. S.—The motor car will be put for sale on the second day of sale, i.e. 1st September at 5 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY THE 30TH AUGUST, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE, DINING DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, SOUNDY'S COTTAGE, PIANO ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gilbert Building opposite the Babulnath Temple, 2nd Cross Lane, Chowpatty, very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji, Lazarus and other known makers comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated ware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry drawing room suites, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, chesterfield easy chairs and sofas, reclining sofas, rich table ornments, pictures, carpets single and double bedsteads, roll top office tables, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, soundy's cottage piano marble figures and pedestals, cooking utensils etc.

The property of I. Dharamsey Esqr., proceeded Calcutta and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1924.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF INDIAN LEADERS.

GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

IN AID OF

Mr. B.G. HORNIMAN

Natyakala Pravarthak Natak Mandali

WILL STAGE

"EKHI-PAISA"

IN HINDI.

OR

"Mahatma's Preaching AND Miracles of Khaddhar"

with MASTER NANA'S SPECIAL NATIONAL SONGS

ON FRIDAY, the 29th August at 9-30 P.M.

AT THE

Baliwalla Grand Theatre,

TARDEO.

Rates—Rs. 11-8, 8-, 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 1-12, 1-2, and Ans. 14-9

Tickets can be had at Messrs. BALIWALLA THEATRE, Near Tram Stables Tardeo. and at Dr. D. D. Sathaye's Dispensary, Girgaum.

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort.
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE THURSDAY, ON THE 28TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF DINNING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM HOUSEHOLD MADE TO-ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD SEASONWOOD FURNITURE PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, ETC., BY ORDER OF AN EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, A PARSEE GENTLEMAN AND OTHERS AND AT THEIR ACCOUNT AND RISK.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morbi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the above parties and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, cash boxes, electric table lamps and fans, marble table phonograph and Records year winding clocks, dressing chest of drawers, etc

Precious Jewellery of Brilliant diamond emerald pearl ruby ornaments containing necklaces, bracelets ear-ring booties rose rings, single diamond rings, pearl malas, collars, toranhars, etc.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th August, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE
The Premier Picture Palace of the East
TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10 P.M.
OWEN MOORE
IN
LOVE IS AN AWFUL THING
A SCREAMING FARCE
How would you like to get a breach of promise suit as your first wedding present; Be a nasty shock would it not? This is what happens to Owen Moore and the troubles and difficulties which result are good materials for a really witty and screamingly funny play. some of the situations seem impossible of solution but Moore always manages to scramble out. Seven reels of sparkling humour.
PATHE GAZETTE
NEWS IN PICTURES
KILL OR CURE
PATHE COMEDY
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, Including Tax.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST
COMING! COMING!!
SATURDAY NEXT.
THE
WORLD'S EIGHTH WONDER
BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION
AT
WEMBLEY
In 5 Reels
A Complete Record of the WONDER EXHIBITION Showing Everything in Detail.
MORE INSPIRING AND THRILLING THAN ANY SO-CALLED "SUPER" DRAMAS
KEEP YOUR DATES OPEN.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"ROGUES OF THE TURF"
Featuring FRED GROVES.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
"LYING LIPS"
With HOUSE PETERS.

CINEMA
Majestic
GIRGAUM
Presents—This week
SOCIAL PRODUCTION
"REPENTANCE"
Time and Rates as Usual.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and during THE WEEK
Presents
IMPERIAL PRODUCTION
'SADEVANT-SAVLINGA'
Daily four shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3-30 P..M
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Novelty
CINEMA
To-Night and This Week
The Stirring Historical Film
'Poona Raided'
TIME AS USUAL

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHENDY BAZAR ROAD AND AT NEW SONAPUR LANE DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 19th January, 1923, and made between Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others of the first part, and Mohamedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Executors of the Will and Testament of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy of the second part, Mahomedally Mamooji of the third part and the mortgagees of the fourth part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates and time given as under.

Property at Bhendy Bazar Road on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure now redeemed with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Bhendy Bazar Road, containing by admeasurement 402 square yards in the aggregate or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64, New No. 7381-7382, Old Survey No. 1558-1559, New Survey No. 1027, Cadastral No. 2553, Bhuleshwar Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 8033, 8034, 8035, 8036 and Street No. 168-170 and 180 (1), and bounded on the East by the Bhendy Bazar Road, on the West partly by the property of Ismail Ghanda and partly by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Peerbhoy Mowjee, and on the South by the property of Ghiga Dama, which premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others.

Property at New Sonapur Lane, Dhobi Talao, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of New Sonapur Lane, containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 722, Old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 8460, Cadastral No. 392, Bhuleshwar Division, and in Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. —— and Street Nos. 362-364 and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the property of Nasabhoy Framji Spencer, on the North by the New Sonapur Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, at their office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES ANJAR COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SALT WATER).

Under instructions from Seth Pragji Dayal and on account and at the risk of the Insurance office concerned Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at K. Shed Princes Dock the following.

Ex. S. S. "NATRAVATI."

55 Bales of Anjar Cotton (slightly damaged by salt water).

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 26th August, 1924.

"LATEST INVENTION"
ELECTRIC HEATERS
AND
CIGAR LIGHTERS
Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.
SAFE, RELIABLE
AND
NO TROUBLE.
America-India Export
& Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 25.

S S Gorjistan, McLean, Jeddah.
S S Malda, Gray, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 26.

S S Havildar, Palmer, Java.

LOADING.

August 25.

Steamer Sureway for Antwerp.
Steamer Jalajigoti for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalajyoti for Rangoon.
Steamer Orna for Rangoon.

S S Gorjistan:—The steamer Gorjistan, 2916 tons, Captain R K McLean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with 941 pilgrims

S S Malda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Malda, 5452 tons, Captain T M Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Havildar:—The T M Company's steamer Havildar, 3036 tons, Captain H W Palmer, will sail to-day from harbour for Java, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, August 25.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Narkunda 9699 London, 30/8, M M & Co.
4 Nile, 5360, N.F., 5/9, Vol Bros.
5 Morocco 2467 Hull, 26/8, J F & Co.
6 Liebenfels 3851, Kiehl 27/8 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Amur Maru, 4823 Japan, 27/8 O S Kaisha.
8 Malda 5454 N.F., M M & Co.
9 Ch Murray, 3678, Antwerp N F, J F & Co.
10 Karapara 3722 Durban 3/9, M M & Co.
11 Angora 3590, Karachi, N F., L Triestino.
12 Circassia 4327, Liverpool, 4/9, Graham & Co.
13 Chyebassa, 3992. N.F., N. F., M M & Co.
14 Somersetshire, 4546. Dunkirk, 27/8, T M and Co.
15 Craconia, 4762, Trieste, 1/9 L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Morioka Maru, 3096, Kobe 31/8 N Y Kaisha
2 Clan Macneil, 2788, 27/8, J F and Co.
3 Bamora, 1878, Bana, 27/8, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1332, Basra 29/8 M M & Co
5 Chenab 2157 Barcelona, 27/8, Graham and Co.
6 Sureway. 3287. N.F., 25/8, A Gule and Co.
7 Jalajyoti 2688, Rongoon 2/9 Scindia S N Co.
8 Havildar 3086, Java, 26/8 T M and Co.
9 Jeypore 3209, N F, 30/8 M M & Co
10 & 11 Nurjehan, 3379, Cal 30/8 T M & Co.
12-13 Jalatarang 1464, Rangoon 28/8, Scindia S N Co.
14 Jalavijay, 2297, Rangoon 27/8, S S N Co.
15 Bandra 1877, P Gulf N F, M M & Co

PRINCES DOCK.

H Karachi 125 N F, N F, R Assaria & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 3rd October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 10th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durendra due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B
Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
Clan Macvicar due about 3rd September, Agent James Finlay Co.

Kandahar due about 10th September, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Harvadd due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

FROM HULL.

Borderer due about 1st September, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels due about 26th August, Agent L Edward Co.
Lanterfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Simla due about 27th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Ceylon due about 22nd August, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Benares due about 8th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd September, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Soommelsdyk due about 2nd September, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkirk due about 10th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkirk due about 31st October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam (not fixed), Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F Campbell Co.
Arcturus due about 31st August, Agent Volkart Bros.
Jalapa due about 25th August, Agent Volkart Bros.
Selma City due about 7th September, Agent M M and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Alps Maru due about 25th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due about 10th September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru due about 21st September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Aki Maru due about 15th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 28th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 27th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 21st September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 6th September, Agent M M and Co.
Karoa due about 20th September, Agent M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

August 25.

S S Narkunda for London:—20 bales Persian lamb skins raw, Cox and King's Shipping A. Ltd.; 4 bales sheep skins tanned, H N and Haji Essa; 4 bales goat skins tanned, H N and Haji Esa, 41 bales cow hides tanned, H N and Haji Esa. 5 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co., Ld. 48 cwt condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons 20 cwt big iron bars (43 bars) Bhasker Hari Lele, 3 bales cow hides tanned, G N Kassam; 259 cwt Indian chutney, Framjee Nowroji; 31 cwt cardamoms G Sachidina and Co. 11 bales Goat skins tanned, M Laduck 4 bales sheep skins tanned, M Laduck; 32 bales cow hides tanned, C Mahimtoola and Sons; 44 bundles woollen carpets J S Nrrag and Sons; 83 bundles lamb skins, J S Narag and Sons; 1 bundle lamb skins, J S Narag and Sons; 25 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizullahoff; 6 bundles lamb skins, A Azizullahoff; 25 bundles woollen larpets H A Aminoff; 6 bundles woollen carpets and silk carpets H A Aminoff; 6 bundles lamb skins, H A Aminoff 35 bales goat skins tanned, K Esmail, 55 bales cow hides tanned, A Abdulla and Co; 23 bales goat skins tanned, Abdulla and Co. 50 bales hemp, D M Doongaji 13 bales Goat skins tanned, H R Rahimbhoy and Co.

S S Narkunda for Montreal:—18½ cwt Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji.

S S Nile for New York:—1 bale woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd. 100 cwt. sandalwood billets, S Nowroji and Co.; 100 cwt sandalwood roots, S Nowroji and Co., 1000 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 100 cwt gum ghatty, D Mawjee and Co. 100 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi, 330 bales cotton waste B Meyer and Co. 318 cwt. gum kadaya, P Koowarjee and Co. 4000 cwt Myrabollams, P. Mathradas and Co. Ld.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—330 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd. 100 tons old Iron, J Shariff and Sons, 300 cwt Buffalo horn, M. Aziz and Co.

S S Anfora for Philadelphia:—12 bales cotton thread waste, I A H Moosa Ltd. 66 casks wet salted goat skins Briskey Company.

S S Anfora for Boston:—2 bales woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co. Ltd.

S S Malda for Leith:—100 bales Bone sinews N V Velmohamed; 750 bales hide fleshing, N V Velmohamed; 10,000 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Velmohamed. 4,000 cwt linseed oil cakes, The Alliance Trading Co.

S S Sureway for Antwerp—1000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd. 105 cwt gum kadaya, S Khetsey and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—65 bales cotton waste, V A Save. 3 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 29 bales wool, R Pirchand; 4001 cwt. myrobollams, P Mathuradas and Co. Ld.; 1000 cwt wheat pollards, The Bombay Co Ltd. 10 bales wool, V Oomersey, 135 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—3000 cwt linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohamed; 90 bundles shocks Cutler Palmer and Co.; 15 bundles Iron hoops, Cutler Palmer and Co. 2100 cwt linseed oil cakes, Lukhmanji Ebrahimji, 4002 cwt. myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co. Ld.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—100 cwt Bees Wax, Amin and Sons, 105 cwt gum Arabic, S Champsey and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—50 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co

S S Cracovia for Varna:—25 bales grey cotton yarn, I David and Co. Ld.

S S Cracovia for Piraeus—14 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J David and Co. Ld. bales cotton grey yarn, I David and Co. Ld.

S S Cracovia for Selonica:—10 bales cotton yarn, G Hadhakisondas.

S S Chenab for Barcelona—30 cases dried casings (5576 lbs) Seth H Kedarbakshsh 2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Somersetshire for Hull:—6000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—210 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Morocco for Hull:—80 cwt rape seed. Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Morioka Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton, T Co. Ld.

S S Morioka Maru for Osaka—80 bales cotton. Japan T Co. Ltd.

S S Morioka Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales Grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co. Ld.

S S Amur Maru for Yokaichi:—400 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Amur Maru for Nagasaki—300 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 25.

S S Streefkerk. Agents E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd:—

From Hamburg—45 bales newspaper, 654 bales paper, 188 cases paper, 28 cases paperware, 24 cases woollens, 44 cases marbles, 59 cases iron ware, 2 cases colours, 87 cases hardware, 16 cases steel ware, 20 cases playing cards, 18 cases iron goods 70 cases padlocks, 100 cases German beer, 39 cases earthenware, 35 cases glass bangles, 20 barrels lactic acid. 215 drums sodium sulphide, 150 bundles copper sheets, 400 casks bitter salt, 200 kegs copper sulphate, 40 kegs Oxalic Acid.

From Antwerp:—80 bales maize pearl strch, 546 bags maize pearl starch, 160 bags corn starch 17 crates metal sheets, 84 crates tiles, 200 bags tiles, 16 packages 81 cases tiles, 25 cases playing cards, 41 cases cotton tissues, 61 cases paper, 880 cases wire nails, 45 cases syrup, 120 casks China clay, 1800 bundles steel sheets 1224 bundles steel bars, 2525 pieces steel bars, 28 drums sodium sulphide, 799 pieces Mild steel Angles

From Rotterdam:—300 bags Dextrine, 1930 bags Farina, 400 D bags carraway seed, 124 kegs paint, 50 kegs hydrosulphite of soda, 934 bales straw boards, 340 cases cheese, 23 cases Iron ware 16 cases cotton goods, 11 cases colours, 22 cases silk goods, 294 cases schnapps, 50 cases chicory, 50 cases Nails, 57 cases hardware, 68 cases Wines, 70 Danish Milk, 25 cases condensed milk, 2200 cases vegetable fat, 40 cases cottons, 35 cases glow lamps, 29 cases velvets, 25 cases salad oil, 12½ cases Aniline Dyes, 17 cases Art. silk, 31 cases Essential oil, 25 cases cod liver oil, 25 cases ultra marine blue, 30 cases Ammonia, 22 cases Dog spikes, 200 cases Beer 362 bales Paper, 15 bales Leatherware, 47 bales corks, 36 bags corks, 130 kegs Oxalic Acid 381 pieces mild steel bars, 99 bundles mild steel bars, 307 bundles Gal. Gas Tubes, 55 pieces Gal. Gas Tubes, 80 pieces Mild steel plates, 4612 pieces Rails, 616 Ingots copper 200 coils barbed wire, 186 reels Gal. Wire, 65 D/bags Nuts, 530 D/bags Rivets, 169 D/bags Iron screws, 405 bags sulphate Alumina, 78 casks sulphate alumina, 78 casks sulphate alumina, 109 casks Fittings, 406 casks Red Lead, 231 bundles Fish Plates, 1000 bags Soda Ash, 250 bags calcined soda.

From Karachi:—51 packages dry fish, 328 packages Apricots, 25 cases Apricots, 989 bags Apricots, 191 bags Googar, 176 bags Java sugar, 78 thallas fish mannre 68 cases khismish.

S S Bamora Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Busrah.—9 bundles specics, 1 tin Pearls, 30 No. Pig lead, 99 cases Olive oil, 79 bags gall, 55 bags scrap brass, 3685 bags wheat, 10 bags Barley.

From Mohamerah.—5 bundles wool, 88 bundles Attari, 25 bags gum.

From Bushire:—25 bags Almonds.

From Bander Abbas:—39 bags pistac, 15 bags dry dates, 61 bags almond seed, 59 jottas Assafoetida, 329 bales cotton.

From Gwalior:—65 bundles siffi mats, 6 bundles Fish.

From Muskat—148 crates pomegranates, 324 bags sardines, 2243 bags dates, 26 mat bags dates, 1096 boxes dates.

From Karachi:—22 bales wool, 23 bundles steel angles, 104 bags sugar soft, 219 bags Apricots, 16 bundles methi kathi.

S S Pasha. Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd.:—

Tegal:—27848 bags sugar, 11 drums alcohol.
From Samarang—1395 bags sugar.
From Java—25 packages sugar.
From Sourabaya—250 bags sugar.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD., WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 25th August. 1924

Spot prices

Description	20-8-24	13-8-24
Bengals F. G.	525	535
S/Punjab F. G.	525	535
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	563	573
Muttia F.	543	558
Khandesh F.	558	568
Southerns, G.	585	595

Futures Settlement Rates

Hedge Contracts	20-8-24	13-8-24
Bengals Dec/Jany.	439	449
Broach, April/May 1925	514	526
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	491	501
Southerns G. Aug/Sept.	582	595

Receipts for the week ending 21st August, 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	556	730
Oomras	211	1103
Dholleras	195	633
Broach	..	..
Southerns	3077	4301
Persians	330	..
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	20	3805
East Africans	6574	..
Other sorts	..	..
Total	10963	10622

Exports for the week ending 21st August, 1924.

	Bales
United Kingdom	333
Continent	4793
China	1187
Japan.	13935
Coast Ports.	265
Total	20513
Afloat in harbour—Europe	4058
China, Japan and Coast Ports	28472
Total	32530

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 21st August 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
3282258	3625262	3452048	2881668	2406006

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 21st August 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20.
United Kingdom	151756	127912			
Continent.	943679	709883	620648	493089	603578
China	245093	375902	386877	307924	138318
Japan	1297597	1697035	1424238	1049980	1436756
Coast Ports	52331*	51572	50684	25118	24152
Total	2690456,	2962304,	2492447,	1876102,	2202799

*Including 22973 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 21st August 1924, 22,070 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 21st August 1924, 5,43,238 Bales.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

A feeble depression has appeared off in the Arkan coast. Monsoon has weakened considerably in the Peninsula but remains active in Lower Burma.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East and North Bengal, Kumaon Hills, Lower Sind, Konkan, and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Gujarat, Central India, West Central Provinces and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, North Punjab, Baluchistan, East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and South East Madras.

Chief Amounts are: Victoria Point and Mergui two inches; Tavoy four; Rangoon Bassein, Yamethin and Silchar one and a half; Musooree six; Dalhousie three; Hyderabad Sind three quarters; Akola two and Bombay one.

Forecast:—Extension in Northeast of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 25th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 25th August 1922	June 1st to 25th August 1923
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	1 11	28 75	62 12	58 80
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 48	32 00	56 76	60 59
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0 49	28 04	57 54	63 68
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	..	..	62 02	56 46

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, August, 25.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 22 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.723
Temperature of Air	.. ..	79.8 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	77.0 „
Dew Point	.. ..	75.7 „
Relative humanity of Air	..	83.0% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10	..	8.2 „
Maximum temprature of Air	..	83.4 „
Minimuj „	.. ..	77.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight S, S, W S.		
Movement of Wind from midnight		219 mile
Fall of Rain	.. .. ..	1.26 inch
Total fall during month	.. ..	4.54 „
Do. do. year	.. ..	28.75 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 25th August.	..	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	25	9 06	10 0	25	11 59	7 9
		20 12	9 6			
Tu.	26	9 37	10 8	26	1 50	5 4
		21 23	9 8		15 11	7 11
W.	27	9 47	11 6	27	2 54	0 3
		21 28	10 3		16 02	7 4
Th.	28	10 20	26 4	28	2 58	4 7
		22 12	25 1		15 57	6 9
F.	29	10 51	27 2	29	3 44	17 11
		22 53	26 0		16 32	19 7
Sat.	30	5 53	27 11	30	4 23	17 2
		17 62	10 0		17 4	18 9
Sun.	31	11 54	28 9	31	5 33	15 9
		..	..		18 8	16 8

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th August 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the west of the province and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Multan and Ambala and the minimum at the former station and at Lahore. Multan recorded a maximum temperature of 108 deg. yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was slightly higher than usual in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu has had 0.17" of rain and Karachi 0.10". Skies are heavily clouded over the areas of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind. Temperature was higher than usual in the division except at Karachi, where it was almost normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 110 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India.—Dwarka report 0.12" of rain, Rajkot 0.22". Surat 0.25" and Indore 0.50". Skies are heavily clouded and at Dwarka humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Indore and Deesa the minimum was almost normal in the division.

The Central Provnces.—Saugor has had 0.30" of rain, Khandwa 0.26", Akola 2.28" and Chanda 0.48". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Jubbulpore humidity is in slight defect. Temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.11" of rain and Ratnagiri 0.25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 83.4 deg. (1 deg. below normal) and a minimum temperature of 78.2 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.45" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is very nearly normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in north Hyderabad; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula, but has been active in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been local in Sind, Gujarat and Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in south Rajputana, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Masulipatam 0.21" and Trichinopoly 0.19".

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend into Rajputana and the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 24th August 1924 issued from Simla.

The trough of low pressure travelling northward crossed the Gujarat coast last night and has now become unimportant after giving locally heavy rain there. The monsoon has strengthened materially in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, north and east Bengal, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and local in Central India, the west Central Provinces, Malabar, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the east Punjab, east Rajputana and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair two inches; Victoria Point six; Mergui two; Yanethin, Lashio three; Maymya, Silchar one; Bogra one and a half; Jalpaiguri six; Darjeeling two; Cocanada one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF AUG. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	4.24	4.50	—0.26
Rawalpindi	0.04	16.99	17.63	—0.64
Lahore	..	11.84	11.78	+0.06
Hissar	..	5.07	8.55	—3.48
Ambala	..	12.12	17.29	—5.17
Delhi	..	10.80	10.73	—5.93
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	13.83	17.80	—3.97
Mainpuri	..	24.16	16.44	+7.72
Jhansi	..	33.31	25.06	+8.85
Cawnpore	..	35.23	22.89	12.34
Allahabad	0.08	29.26	26.53	+3.73
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.28	2.07	—1.79
Karachi	0.10	2.15	5.35	—3.20
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	12.28	14.37	—2.09
Jaipur	..	20.82	16.63	+4.19
Kotah	..	31.65	19.65	12.00
Mount Abu	0.17	27.46	45.08	17.62
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	0.05	4.88	10.93	—6.05
Dwarka	0.12	3.48	10.25	—6.77
Veraval	0.01	11.45	14.56	—3.11
Rajkot	0.22	18.92	19.89	—0.97
Bhavnagar Para	0.02	7.46	14.67	—7.22
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.25	29.31	31.37	—2.03
Ahmedabad	..	15.77	22.81	—7.04
Deesa	..	13.93	18.45	—4.52
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.02	14.75	20.20	—5.43
Indore	0.50	16.04	22.12	—6.08
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	43.54	38.94	+4.60
Saugor	0.30	24.55	31.94	—7.39
Hoshangabad	..	26.09	34.18	—8.12
Khandwa	0.26	10.44	19.18	—8.77
Akola	2.28	13.15	19.84	—6.69
Amraoti	0.06	13.16	20.40	—7.24
Nagpur	0.04	18.65	31.86	13.21
Chanda	0.48	19.34	34.28	14.94
Raipur	..	20.46	34.60	14.14
Konkan—				
Bombay	1.11	28.75	53.77	25.02
Ratnagiri	0.25	78.91	78.09	+0.82
Mormugao	0.07	80.32	74.15	+6.17
Karwar	0.68	103.59	92.83	10.76
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.03	10.95	11.54	—0.69
Ahmednagar	0.03	7.91	10.31	—2.40
Poona	0.07	9.41	14.96	—5.55
Sholapur	0.05	6.62	12.41	—5.79
Bijapur	0.01	4.31	7.51	—3.20
Belgaum	0.06	36.51	32.77	+3.74
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.45	10.11	15.56	—5.45
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	8.54	23.77	15.23
Hyderabad	0.05	10.44	10.19	+0.25
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.02	117.40	92.45	24.95
Calicut	0.04	125.56	77.75	47.81
Cochin	..	113.74	62.20	51.54
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.03	24.72	15.70	+9.02
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulitatam	0.21	11.39	16.80	—4.94
Ballary	..	4.23	5.57	+1.66
Cuddapah	..	6.99	11.41	—4.92
Madras	..	11.17	9.40	+1.77
Bangalore	..	13.73	11.36	+2.37
Coimbatore	..	20.73	3.99	16.74
Trichinopoly	0.19	6.98	5.73	+1.25
Negapatam	..	2.09	6.05	—3.96

ART EXHIBITION AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 25.

The Faculty of Arts Exhibition was opened in the Mayo Hall to-day. The leading citizens of Bangalore both Indians and Europeans were present for a private view of the Exhibition, which contains several departments of arts and crafts mostly of an indigenous type. The striking features of the Exhibition are the Oriental paintings of the Bengal School, metal work of Jaipur and ivory work of Mysore and Vizianagram. This Exhibition is notable for the co-operation of the East and West in the display of their work.

The Divisional Superintendent, Madras (Egmore), S. I. Railway, wires:—Through running on the main line between Mayavaram and Coleroon was resumed to-day, the 25th. Only up and down Ceylon boatmails are now running through. Steamer service between Cuddalore Old Town and Negapatam has been cancelled.—A. P.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE RELATIONS.

THE PROSPECTS.

Dr. Stresemann, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, writes the following interesting article in "Export and Import Review":

"By certain economists a theory was propounded before the war asseverating that the poorer one country would be the richer would be its neighbour. But it is highly doubtful whether any other theory has ever proved such a downright fallacy in the light of bare facts as this one. The best proof for the explosion of this fallacy is, perhaps, furnished by the development of trading relations between Germany and England before the war. For, the more these two countries prospered, the more varied, intimate, and intense became their mutual economic relations. In the year 1913 Germany held far and away first place in the English import from Europe with 80.4 million pounds sterling, while France, followed in the second place with 49.5 million pounds sterling. In the British export to Europe Germany's economy was also in the lead with 40.7 million pounds sterling during the last year before the world-war. Conditions were similar with regard to re-export, where Germany led with 19.8 million pounds sterling to be followed by France with 12.0 million pounds sterling. The trading relations, as indicated by above figures, had reference only to the trade between the English Motherland and the two countries in question, and did not include the very intense business carried on between the latter and the British Indies and the Dominions of the British Empire.

The world-war has produced considerable changes in the general and individual aspect of Europe's trade. Quite apart from the fact that the destruction of the buying power in Europe has seriously reduced the export trade of the leading European industrial countries with the exception of France, great and incisive changes have also taken place as regards the origin and destination of the goods being handled by Europe's trade. This is specially evident in the vast difference now observable between the pre-war and post-war Anglo-German trade relations. As regards the English import from Europe in 1923, Germany held fourth place with goods to the value of 35.0 million pounds sterling, while France held leading place. The British export also shows the changed position of the two countries, with France in the lead with 57.6 million pounds sterling, to be followed by Germany with 42.6 million pounds sterling. Conditions are similar as regards the British re-export to Europe, notwithstanding the fact that the distance between the two countries is only inconsiderable, the value of England's re-export to France and Germany in 1923 amount to 15.4 and 18.3 million pounds respectively.

Admitted even that Germany is no longer holding leading place in England's foreign trade, there can be no doubt that the mutual trading relations between these two countries are capable of a large amount of sound development and expansion and it should be specially pointed out in this respect that the English industry may reasonably look forward to an extensive market in Germany as soon as an equitable settlement of the reparations' problem on the basis of the Dawes report has restored Germany's economic life to the necessary conditions of stability and soundness.

If no palpable evidence could be furnished before the war for the truth of the theory that one country will be all the richer for the poverty of its neighbour, the years of depression succeeding the war have furnished ample proof for the untenability of this thesis. As a matter of fact all countries have been made to suffer in company with Central Europe, while it deteriorated economically and was prevented by political pressure from reconstructing its economic edifice. In our times the entire world constitutes an economic entirety, whence it is impossible to detach a single part without the risk of endangering the whole structure. Whoever has the welfare of his own country at heart, must also wish for the welfare of the other countries. That is the great and salutary moral to be drawn from the extraordinary depression of international trade during the last few years, and it is to be hoped that the serious lesson taught to the world's trade during that time will be universally recognized at last, and that the people will understand that only a true peace and freedom of development for all nations can restore the countries of this world to prosperous and flourishing conditions. Easy as it is for bayonets to stop and destroy the complicated machinery of the world's economy, it can be reconstructed only by political discernment and sound business sense."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants, Limited)

	Bombay, Aug. 25 Rs. a. p.
Textile	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 6
Elphinstone	1 2 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 7 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 8 3
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 8 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 3
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb	1 8 0
Long Cloth X Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 3
Pahelwan	1 5 6
Chula	1 5 6
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 9 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 6
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 11 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Pearl	7 6 0
Hindustan per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United per piece ..	7 12 0
Black Check :—	
Textile per piece	8 12 0
E. D. Racheal	7 4 0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—	
Pearl	12 12 0
Hindustan	12 12 0

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 9/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 9/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 11/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 550.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 610.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 600.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 231.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 310½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.48-1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 83.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 90.50.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Aug. 23.

Rentes 3 per cent. 53 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 34 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 34 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Short supplies little continental buying quiet
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23
Exchange Paris 84.10
Exchange Warsaw 23.50
Exchange Prague 149.50

STOCKS.

London, Aug. 23.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	..£ 90 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	..£ 92
War Loan 5% 1929/47	..£ 101 3/4
Conversion Loan	..£ 78 11/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2% ..	..£ 101
„ „ 7% ..	..£ 112 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	.. 57 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	.. 47 1/2 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..	..
(Sterling Loan) ..	.. 66 5/8
Govt. Securities 3% ..	.. 56 5/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 23.

Stockholm	16.90
Christiania	32.45
Amsterdam	11.30
Switzerland	23.98
Belgium	90.12
Athens	2.55.50

London, Aug. 23.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	84.10
„ „ „ „ Germany ..	..
„ „ „ „ Italy ..	1.01.80

NEW YORK, Aug. 23,

Demand Bills	44,812

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 23.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/4
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ „ 6 ..	4 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5/8.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/5/3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/5/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24/5/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/8/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/11/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/14/0.

London, Aug. 23.

Bar gold ready s. 91-8.
Silver ready d. 34-3.
Silver forward d. 34-3.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—India bought, Small business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 25

Ready :—24—5—6

Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Bhadrwa 24-4-3	24-5-0		24—5—0
Asho 24-5-0	24-5-9		24—5—9

Teji Mandi :—
Bhadrwa 0—4—0
Aso 0—8—0
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Ready, —80—9—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Bhadrwa 80—10—0	80-12-0		80—12—0
Asho 80-13-0	80-15-0		80-15-0

Teji Mandi :—
Bhadrwa 1—0—0
Aso 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 86/.
5 per cent War Doan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/-.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1947 Rs. 77/-.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/-.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 25.

On Saturday Reuter reported one point lower to 3 points higher in New York futures. To-day 12 to 24 points down have been reported. The market declined on some hedge and straddle selling. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 9 points lower on 22nd instant. The market was closed on Saturday. The American Census Bureau report published on Saturday the 23rd inst. in New York gives the condition of the cotton crop as on the 15th August as 64.9 per cent against 67.4 per cent on the 1st August and 68.5 per cent on 15th July 1924. Te figure indicates a crop of 12,956,000 Bs. The total number of bales ginned up-to 16th inst. is 149,000 bales.

As regards the American markets although the condition of the Bureau report is somewhat lower than expected, the crop estimate of 12,956,000 bales based upon the same looks rather bearish, and indicates that the ultimate crop out-turn is likely to be sufficient to cover the world's requirements. Recently reports about the weather conditions are contradictory and under present critical circumstances it would be foolish to venture upon definite views on the course of prices in the immediate future.

As regards the local market, sentiment in the bazaar is distinctly bearish in consequence of timely rains having fallen in the southern districts and several parts of the Central Provinces.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd inst. as under:—

"Favour sales on rallies."

In consequence of a further moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning easier at Rs. 501½ i.e. Rs. 4½ lower than Friday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening of the session tired Bulls were unloading their holdings which caused the market to decline to Rs. 494. Buying by Commission Houses and brokers raised the values to Rs. 496 but the market again gave way to 488½ on selling by Offices, Commission Houses and Shroffs, and after going up-to Rs. 490 closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 489. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 589½ and declined to Rs. 589 on moderate selling by a well-known Indore operator. Buying by Shroffs raised the values to Rs. 591 and the market closed weak at Rs. 590½.

Fine Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 475 and sharply declined to Rs. 470 on Offices and Commission Houses selling. Again improving to Rs. 471½ the values dropped to Rs. 463½ on further selling by Commission Houses, and the market closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal Decr./January was nominally quoted Rs. 420.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, Aug. 25. 6 P. M.
Fully Good Broach April-May ..	490 1/2
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan. ..	418
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan. ..	465

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 25

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	555	540	525	510
M G. Oomra No. 3	578	563	548	..
M G. Southerns	...	603	593	583
M G. Mathia	563	548	523	..
M. G. Khandesh	573	558	543	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug 25.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	490
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	417
Fine Oomra „	Dec.-Jan. ..	465
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept. ..	575

SHARES.

After several fluctuations, market closed steadier. The following are the closing rates:

BANKS.

Imperial 1400xd., Contributory 355xd., India Bank 81xd., Central Bank 24/4xd., and Eastern Bank 84xd.

London, Aug. 23.

Chartered Bank of India £20 1/2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 136.
National Bank of India 44 3/4.
Eastern Bank 6.
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ld. 11.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 425, Bombay Cotton 500, Bombay Dyeing 707/8, Bradbury 480, Century 368/12, Cent. India 505, Colaba Land 161/4, Coorla 165, Crescent 231/4, David 450, Dawn 630, Edw. Sassoon 205xd., Elphistone 37/8, Fazulbhoy 918/12xd., Finlay 600, F. Petit 1505, Globe 50, Gokak 100, Ind. Bleaching 225xd., Ind. Malewa 376/4xd., Kastoorchand 155, khatao 187/8, Kohinoor 1100, Luxmi Cotton 4750xd., Madhavrao Scindia 57/8, Madhowji 238/12, Mathuradas 200, M. Petit 2750, Mayer Sassoon 135xd., Morarji 2550, New Great 331/4, New City 340, Pabani 332/8xd., Pearls 525xd., Phoenix 500, Sholapur 10,000xd., Simplex 220, Standard 1500, Swan 850, Swadeshi 500, Tata Mill 200 and Vishnu Cotton 1750xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 165xd., Bombay Burma 303/12xd., Bombay Burma N. I. 68/12xd., Bt. Brma Pet. 5/14, Bombay Tramway 90, Bombay Steam 56/4, Bundi Cement 10xd., Katni Ord. 70, Katni Defd. 175, New India Insur. 15/10, Shivrajpur 43/8, Tata Iron Ord. 15/8, Tata Iron Defd. 48/12 Tata Hydro 716/4xd., and Scindia Steam 8/13.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

August 25.

New York Market, 22nd August, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
25.76	Oct.	25.66—10	25.84+08	25.75	—01
25.35	Dec.			25.32	—03
25.32	Jan.		25.42+10	25.35	+03
25.65	Mar.			25.63—	
25.83	May			25.84	+01

On 21st August Spot New York 27.80—40; New Orleans 26.25—38.

Telegraphic market advices:—October highest 26.02 (2.06 p.m.) lowest 25.60 (10.11 a.m.), range .42 points.

New York Market, 23rd August, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
25.75	Oct.	25.69—06		25.52	—23
25.32	Dec.			25.20	—12
25.35	Jan.			25.18	—17
25.65	Mar.			25.50	—15
25.84	May.			25.60	—24

On 22nd August Spot New York 27.80—; New Orleans 26.33 plus 08.

On 23rd August Spot New York 27.60—20; New Orleans 25.48—85.

Telegraphic market advices:—October highest 25.75 (10.08 a.m.) lowest 25.52 (at close), range .23 points.

Liverpool Market 22nd August 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
14.83	Oct.	14.60—23	14.64—19	14.78	—05
25.59	Jan.	14.37—22	14.41—18	14.51	—08
14.57	Mar.	14.35—22		14.49	—08
14.54	May.			14.45	—09
14.32	Jul.			14.25	—07
	Egyptian				
20.25	Nov.		20.35	+10	
19.85	Jan.		19.95	+10	

Telegraphic market advices:—American cross rate 4.50 1/2. Good reports from Manchester, large trade fixing call sales, some hedge and straddle-selling. Some complaints of Boll-weevil in Mississippi Average guess New York Members 65.9 per cent.

Agricultural Bureau Report gives the condition as on 15th August of the cotton crop as 64.9 per cent. (against 67.4 per cent. as on 1st August and 68.5 per cent. as on 15th July), with a forecast of crop at 12,956,000 bales. Cotton ginned as on 16th August 149,000.

Telegraphic market advices:—Agricultural Bureau Report indicates supply of two million more than indicated last season at same date when price was about one penny lower Think market will decline, unless crop prospects become decidedly worse Advise selling Our New York house consider report bearish.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

September	14.34 plus .7
October	13.93 „ .15
November	13.76 „ .17
December	13.70 „ .20
January	13.72 „ .21
March	13.63 „ .13
May	13.70 „ .25
July	13.55 „ .30
Egyptians:—	
November	19.65
January	19.20
March	19.05

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

LONDON, August 23.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	1,74,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	88,000
East Indian Visible Supply	2,02,000
American Visible Supply	7,88,000
Other Visible Supply	2,44,000
Total Sales	39,000
East Indian Sales	7,900
Total Speculation	nil
Total Export	nil
East Indian Export	nil
East Indian Stock	88,000
East Indian Forwarded	3,000
East Indian Actual Export	5,000
East Indian Imports	7,000
East Indian Speculation	2,300
American Afloat	11,000
East Indian Afloat	1,25,000
Total Afloat	94,000

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 23.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept. sellers 53 ...
Barleta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 52
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 Aug/Sept. 54
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 53
Easier:—
Wheat afloat 2,470,000 quarters
Australian Aug/Sept. Dull 56
Choice White Karachi Aug/Sept. sellers 53/6
Soft Red Karachi Aug/Sept sellers 52/9

London, Aug. 23.

Cargo Wheat White Karachi July sellers 54
Cargo Soft Red August sellers 53
Cottonseed Bombay Aug/Sept. sellers 11
Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. sellers 29 3/4
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold Aug/Sept. sellers 21 1/2
Rapeseed Torix Aug/Sept. sellers £21 3/4
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Aug/Sept. sellers £20 3/4. Firm in active.
Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine 19 1/8 Jan/Feb. shipment to Hull.
22nd exchange Belgium 90.12

METALS.

London, Aug. 23.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 67
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 63 5/8
Copper Braziers	„ 84 1/2
Yellow Metal	„ 7 7/8
Hard Spelter	„ 28 1/2
	Nominal.
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 3/4
Tin Block	„ 259

Tin Block £259

London, Aug. 23.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 25

	Per Md.	Rs	a	p
Brass, English ..	.. 3-4 ..	62	8	0
Do	.. 1 ..	62	8	0
Do	.. 1 1-4 ..	61	8	0
Do	.. 1 1-2 ..	61	8	0
Do	.. 1 3 4 ..	61	8	0
Do	.. 2 ..	61	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug 25.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	67	0	0
Copper	1/	67	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	67	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	66	0	0
Copper	2/	66	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		62	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		19	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		60	0	0
„ „ „ 1		58	0	0
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		58	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		65	8	0
American Copper 3/4 1 1 1/4		67	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug 25.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand .. ..No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	3
Light-house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan .. .. ..No.	40—1	1	9	6
„ .. .. ..No.	42—2	1	13	6
„ .. .. ..No	20	1	2	9
„ .. .. ..No	32	1	7	0

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22/10/0 Aug/Sept. sellers.
Tone:—Quiet
RAW LINSEED OIL NACKED SPOT NET—
Raw Buyers, etc. Aug/Sept. sellers paid 41/6
Raw Tone Sept./Dec. sellers 41
Linseed afloat 29,000 tons.

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 23.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sept. buyers 41/6 Sept. sellers 42
Linseed La Plata Argentine 19 1/8 Aug/Sept. paid buyers.—Firmer new crop, but quet sellers, less pressing value.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 23.

Para Rubber 14 1/2 O/D sellers.
Planatation first latex crepe 13 3/4 August steadier after easier.
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 15.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 23.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Sept. sellers 21/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 21/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan/Mar sellers 22
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan/Mar sellers 22/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan/Mar sellers 22/2
Tone—Quiet no business doing
Cuban Sugar 19 3/8 Terminal 23 7/8 paid 20/3 paid.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Aug. 25

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	422-1/2	..	425
Bombay Cotton	475	..	475
Bombay Dyeing	712 1/2-715-705	706-1/4-705	707-1/2-715-707 1/2
.. .. ..	365-367 1/2-365	363-3/4-365	370
Century —	507 1/2-503 3/4	502-1/2	505-506 1/4
Nagpur —	170-175-167 1/2	167-1/2	165
Colaba	235-237 1/2-232 1/2	230	233-3/4 231-1/4
Crescent ex-divi.	375-377 1/2-372 1/2	375-376-1/4	376-1/4
Indoro ex-divi.	1050	..	1100
Kohinoor	332 1/2-335-328 3/4	330	330
New Great	530-532 1/2-526 1/4	523-3/4-525	523-3/4
Pearl ex-divi.	495	..	500
Phoenix	106 1/4	..	108-1/4
Bharucha	220-222 1/2-21	217-15?	218-3/4
Simplex	812 1 2	..	850
Swan ex-divi.	555-547 1/2-551 1/4	551-1/4	550
Swadesh	330	..	232-1/2
Pabani ex-divi.	925-920	915	917-1/2-918-3/4
Fazal ex-divi, ...	200	..	200
Mathuradas	190	..	185
Tata Mill	50	..	50
Globe	112 1/2	..	112-1/2
Mysore	238 3/4	..	238-3/4
Madhavji	580	..	600
Finlay ex-divi.	95	..	97 1/2
Gokak	210	..	200
Edward Sassoon	125	..	135
Meyer Sassoon	165	..	170
Alcock	305	..	303-3/4
Bombay Burma Old ex-divi.	90	..	90
Bombay Elec. Tram	55	..	55
Bombay Steamer Ordy	10	..	10
Bundi Cement	25 1/2	..	25-3/4
Central E. Mining	46 1/4	..	46-1/4
Indian Cement	15 1/2	..	15-1/2
Tata Steel Ordy.	47 1/2-50-48 3/4	50 ..	48-3/4
Tata Steel Defd.			

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 25, 5 p.m.

Ready Prices have improved by about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4600 bags, showing a good record of offtake.

Our Forward Market has ruled steady around Saturday's closing quotations. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices (Distant Deliveries) have recorded a rise of a Pence or two in Saturday's prevailing levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/3 per cwt.
Trashipment Rs. 15 per cwt.
Shipment July Sh. 21/2) per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Sh. 21/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar Shimpment Nov-dec. Sh. 20/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Shipment Aug. or Sept. Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Sept. or Oct. Sh. 21/- per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 21/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

BELFAST LINEN TRADE REPORT.

(Linen Market for fortnight ending 30th July, 1924):

Flax:—Nothing fresh to report in either Irish or Continental Markets.

Yarns:—Owing to a somewhat prolonged holiday interval, there was considerable interruption to business. Demand continued right up to the stoppage, which, in some Mills, ran to a week or more. So far as orders on hand, and lack of raw material allowed, a fair amount of new business has gone through, but a considerable proportion had to be turned down. Prices of all kinds well maintained, and somewhat in favour of sellers. French and Belgian yarns are considerably higher than local quotations. In many cases the latter would not nearly cover cost of line yarns at current prices for Flax.

Weavers:—Since the issue of the last report very substantial business has been placed with Manufacturers. There has been a revival in demand for Dress Goods, and this has had the effect of stiffening the market. Unfortunately, ordinary house-hold goods are not anything like as healthy as they should be. Damasks, especially, are in slow demand, but with the strength of the yarn market it is expected that in the early Autumn buyers will have no hesitation in placing their Contracts for these goods.

Merchants:—Warehouses have been closed for the Annual holidays. Demand for Handkerchiefs and Dress Linens continue fairly active at advanced prices, but in other classes of goods enquiry has not been sufficient to test the market.

Dress Linens:—Several Buyers have been in the Market recently and orders for moderate quantities have been placed for both Plain and Novelty Dress Linens; the latter being in demand for next season.

As regards plain Coloured Linen, price is the principal obstacle to further substantial quantities being placed, but the Yarns from which these goods are made are in short supply and prices considerably higher than last Season.

Merchants are obliged to meet customers' ideas of price in order to secure business.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 25

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 23rd August 1924.

Cotton	510 Bales.
Wheat	13290 Cwts.
Linseed	2609 „
Rapeseed etc.	1080 „
Gingellyseed	310 „
Poppyseed	543 „
Groundnuts	981 „
Castorseed	6140 „
Rice	22713 „
Myrabollams	Nil „
Cottonseed	3477 „
Mowraseed	515 „
Gram	3230 „
Jawar	682 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	1549 „
Bajri	1620 „
Coal	1718 Tons

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 28.

Excelsior Theatre: Students' Half Price Matinee at 4-30 p.m. "The Prisoner of Zenda."

FRIDAY, August 29th.

Corporation Address to Mahatma Gandhi at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

The S.S. "Narkunda" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 1 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 23m. Sunset 6h. 55m.
Aug 26 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 22m; Sunset 6h 59m.
Aug 27 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 22m. Sunset 6h. 59m.
Aug 28 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 23m; Sunset 6h 58m.
Aug. 29 (Fri.) Sunrise 6 h. 23m., Sunset 6h. 57m
Aug. 30 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 23m., Sunset 6h. 56m.
Aug. 31 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 23m. Sunset 6h. 55m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 3rd September, 1924.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 24th August 1924, to 6 a.m. of 25th August, 1924:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack 1, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 97.

Total mortality this day last year 93.

THE SWARAJYA SABHA.

The General meeting of the Swarajya Sabha will be held to-day (Tuesday, the 26th Aug.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY FELLOWSHIP.

The "Bombay Fellowship" will meet to-day (Tuesday) in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9-15 p.m. sharp. The lectures on Church History will be continued and Mr. R. Robinson will lecture on the "Church of the First Three Centuries."

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH—NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A lecture on "Human wealth and how it is wasted" will be delivered by Professor M. J. Antia "At" the residence of Mrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy The "Cliff" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Members have the privilege of bringing with them two lady guests and are requested to inform the Hostess if they will do so.

Kindly reply early to the Hostess.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow, 27th inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. on Monday, August 25th. Wave length 387 metres, call sign 2 F.V.:

1. Mrs. Magill, Pianoforte Solo, "Automne" Chaminade.
2. Miss P. Symonds, Song, "One little hour."
3. Mr. J. Stenson, Violin Solo, "Salut D'amour", Lisbesgrus.
4. Miss P. Symonds, Song, "Until."
5. Mrs. Magill, Pianoforte solo, Songs without words, Mendlessohn.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED LOCATION OF LIQUORSHOP.

A public meeting of the residents of Tulsirampada, Chinchpokli was held at the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, on 21st August, 1924, Mrs. Harry Hodgkins presiding Messrs. B. G. Parekar, R. S. Asawle, B. A. Gole and R. S. Nikaljay, members of the Municipal Corporation, Dr. S. W. Patil, Messrs. D. S. Gaokar, J. T. Sathe, S. G. Phulsunder, Babasaheb Masum, Sheikh Ibrahim Sheikh Usoof and others were present. The following resolutions were passed:

"This public meeting of the residents of Tulsirampada, Chinchpokli, protests against the shifting of liquorshop No. 47 into their locality in addition to the already existing shops in the neighbourhood as an additional shop is not required there and as the location of the said shop in the by-lane of the locality is sure to cause nuisance to the persons living there, this meeting therefore requests the authorities concerned not to allow the said shop to be shifted to this locality. In this connection this meeting also points out the fact that the inhabitants of Tulsirampada had received a reply from the Collector of Bombay under A817 of 1906-07 dated 4th May, 1906 to their letter informing them that permission for using House No. 4 for Pure Mowrah Spirit Shop had not been granted.

"This meeting authorises the President of this meeting to forward the resolution passed at the meeting to the proper authorities for immediate action."

3RD CLASS PASSENGERS' FARES.

A PROTEST MEETING AT LAXMI-NAGAR.

At a meeting of the public of Laxmi-Nagar (Khar-Santa Cruz) held on 24-8-1924, at Rose Cottage, under the presidentship of Mr. J. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, the following resolution moved by Mr. Hiralal Desai and seconded by Mrs. Mudrikaben Anjaria, was unanimously adopted:—

"That this meeting of the public Laxmi-Nagar Santa Cruz unanimously records its deep sense of appreciation of the B. B. C. I. Rly. authorities for having opened Khar station for the convenience of the increasing populace of this model-garden-suburb.

"That this meeting further requests the B. B. C. I. Rly. authorities to immediately reduce the 3rd Class Passengers' fares, in confirmity with the recent reduction in the 1st and 2nd Class fares, in view of the fact that the reduction will afford great relief to the majority of the passengers who are the chief source of income to the Railway Company.

"That this meeting also requests the Railway Company to reduce the fares of the suburban season tickets, with a view to attract more people to reside in suburbs.

"That this meeting authorises the Chairman to forward a copy of the resolution to the press and proper quarters."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

POSSESSING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Victoria Gillar Luzy, a stewardess on S.S. "Cracovia" was charged with being in possession of 35 ounces of cocaine without a license.

The evidence showed that on receipt of certain information a watch was kept by the Excise Department at the corner of Carnac Road on the 22nd instant, when the accused came along in a victoria with an Italian which was stopped near St. Xavier College. On being questioned, she made a certain statement and offered to subject herself to a search in her room. She was then taken to the Excise Station at Bori Bunder and was searched by two ladies and two packets were found under her garments containing 17 and 18 ounces of cocaine respectively.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

Before Mr. Dastur at Esplanade Police Court Cholsey Oosman Ghani Suleman was charged with cheating in respect of 157 cases of sulphuric acid, 8 cases of hydrochloric acid, 192 cases and 100 jars of nitric acid collectively valued at Rs. 10280 property of Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd.

The facts of the case briefly are as under:—The accused represented himself as proprietor of a firm of Choksey Oosman Ganibhai and Co., Mill and Gin Stores Suppliers, coal merchants and Commission agents, Wadhwan Camp and introduced himself to one Parmand Gopaldas, salesman of Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., to enter into certain contracts. The accused, it was alleged, entered into three contracts, viz: (1) For the sale of 1000 gallons of Sulphuric acid, (2) 10,000 lbs. of nitric acid, and 2,000 cases of nitric acid in narrow mouthed jars of 28 lbs. each According to the contract the accused took delivery of goods valued at Rs. 8577 railed from Bombay to different places in the presidency. When payments were demanded they were not forthcoming. Enquiries were made and it was found that accused had not business at Wadhwan but his father who had a jewellery shop. Some of the goods railed at Amalsad at accused's request were taken delivery of and sold by him at whatever price obtainable. The police were informed and the accused was arrested at Surat.

There was another case against the accused of cheating Eastern Lubricants Ltd., of Graham Building in respect of oiled goods valued at Rs. 4400.

Both the cases were adjourned. Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law, for the accused requested the Court to enlarge the accused on bail and His Worship ordered the accused to be released on a bond of Rs. 6,000 and two sureties of Rs. 4000 each.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL ASSAULT.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday evening touching the deaths of Baboo Satva and Shanker Luxmon residing in Development chawl, Dadar. The evidence showed that the deceased Babu Shiva was a pleader's clerk and lived with his family in room No. 25 of Development chawl while Shanker Luxmon was his neighbour.

On Saturday there was a holiday and about 10 a.m. all members of the deceased's families went out to dance on the road. They returned at 3 p.m. and had their food. At about 6 p.m. Luxmibai wife of the deceased Babu Shiva gave e Satwa the younger brother of the deceased, one rupee and asked him to purchase flowers. He left the room and went out. Shortly after he returned crying. Baboo, the deceased asked him why he was crying. He said he was assaulted downstairs by a Ghati. Deceased asked him to show the man and Satwa took the deceased downstairs. He then pointed out two men, one was a middle aged man, and the other was about 25 years of age. Baboo asked the older man why he had assaulted his brother. The man then took hold of Baboo's hand but said nothing. The younger man then struck Tookaram a companion of the deceased with a penknife. Tookaram was bleeding from the wounds. Babu told Tookaram to go to the police station. The younger man then struck Babu on the abdomen with the penknife while the older man held Baboo by the hand. Shanker a neighbour then came and tried to catch the younger man, who stabbed him on the right side with the penknife. As Baboo was going to the police station he fell down and died. The assailants ran away. Shanker died in his house subsequently.

Further hearing was adjourned.

DEATH FROM SCALDING.

On the 20th instant at about 11 a.m. Vithu Naiku and Vithu Babaji two men employed in the Tata mill at Dadar Road in the bleaching department went to a kiln belonging to the mill for picking cloth. While they were engaged in their work a shout was heard and it was found that one Govind Ramji another employee who was in charge of the steam and wtaer valves had opened a valve of hot kiln by mistake, and boiling water which rushed from the kiln ran to the kiln where the two men were working scalding them terribly all over the body. Both of them were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where Vithoo Naiku died on Sunday. Another person is lying in a precarious condition.

The Coroner Mr. A. R King, held an inquest on Monday morning touching the death of Vithoo and after some evidence was recorded, adjourned further hearing.

MR. HORNIMAN'S BENEFIT PLAY.

It was publisheo in our Sunday's issue that the play orgainsed for the benefit of Mr. B.G. Horniman on the 29th night is in the Marathi language, which is incorrect. The play will be staged in the Hindi language.

A Beneras correspondent Wires:—

That Mahamahopadhya Panditraj Kavisamrat Yadaveswar Tarkaratna died on the 23rd instant at Benares and in him the "Bengal has lost the oldest and greatest Pandit of the old type."—(A. P.)

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

MR. COYAJEE'S EVIDENCE.

The Civil Justice Committee met again on Monday in the Town Hall at 11-30 a.m. and began recording further evidence. The Hon. Justice Mr. Rankin was in the chair.

The witness examined was Mr. F. W. Coyajee representing the Bombay Bar Association

Questioned by the Chairman whether he did not think that a period of one to one and half year for the first appeals and two years for the second appeals was a reasonable period, witness said he should think so.

Justice Rankin:—Do you not think it too long?

Mr. Coyajee:—Translations are needed and that requires some time.

Justice Rankin:—Is there any reason why second appeals should not be disposed off within 6 months?

Mr. Coyajee:—I see no reason.

Justice Rankin then asked Mr. Coyajee whether the witness would suggest some measures to relieve the District Judges of their work by assigning some part of their work to their subordinates.

To this Mr. Coyajee said that he did not think that the subordinates were capable of discharging some of the work of the District Judges.

VILLAGE COURTS.

Questioned about the village Courts, Mr. Coyajee stated that he was not very hopeful of them since the village patels who had been entrusted with the criminal work did not, as a rule discharge their duties efficiently. There were factions in the villages and they were likely to hinder the cause of justice.

Asked whether Sub-registrars should be given any civil jurisdiction Mr. Coyajee said that it was very difficult to decide.

SPEEDY DISPOSAL OF JUSTICE.

Asked about the period that would be reasonably required for the speedy disposal of justice, the Association were of opinion that the question of speedy justice depended largely upon human nature, upon the habits of the people and upon the peculiarity of Indian conditions. The Mercantile community of Bombay did demand speedy and prompt justice but in the mofussil the people desired efficiency and a fuller hearing. The only effective remedy for the expedition of justice, in the opinion of the Association was an efficient judiciary and for that purpose the Association suggested that judicial officers should be recruited from practising lawyers of five years' standing.

In reply to the question whether justice was impeded by too frequent transfer of judicial officers from one district to another the Association stated that it was so.

Questioned as to whether the Association thought that at present the right of appeal was granted in too many cases, the Association stated that they did not think so. In their opinion, the right of appeal was a valuable right and nothing should be done to curtail that right.

EX-PARTE INJUNCTION.

Asked whether the practice of granting *ex-parte* injunctions and orders were taken *undue* advantage of the Association stated that as a rule such practice was always discouraged in Bombay. The Association were not aware that the evil existed in the mofussil.

In answer to the question whether judgments were unduly long and whether such lengths interfered with the speedy discharge of justice, the Association stated that they were never aware that their judgments were unduly long. The Association deprecated any attempt to encourage judges to shorten their judgments, for the litigants are entitled to know that their version of the matter was both heard and considered. It would be possible to get copies of judgments with greater expedition if the clerical staff was increased.

In answer to the question whether the insistence of written application supporte by affidavits (as a rule) for adjournments would be of effect in speeding up work, the Association said that they considered that it would ex-pedite work.

Asked about the suggestions the Association would like to make for preventing judgment debtor from absconding and thus delaying the execution proceedings, the Association stated that the remedy for the judgment creditor was to apply to have the judgment creditor declared insolvent. The provisions for arrest and attachment before judgment did not operate effectively but the Association thought that if the scope of the provisions were wident they were likely to be abused.

FRIVOLOUS SUITS AND COURT FEES.

Question as to whether frivolous suits could be put down by the enhancement of Court fees and what suggestions they had to make, the Association were against the enhancement of Court fees as a check to frivolous suits. In their opinion the number of frivolous claims was insignificant compared with dishonest and frivolous defenses taken up by the defendants.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF CENTRAL FUND, BOMBAY.

THIRD LIST OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

The following are contributions to the South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay:—

Shet Chunilal Veerchand, Bombay, Rs. 50; Shet Jhothabhai Gulabchand, Bombay, Rs. 251; Shet Bhagwandas Jethabhai, Bombay, Rs 101; The Bombay Cotton Merchants' Muccadums' Association, Bombay, Rs. 5,000; Mr. S. B. V., Bombay, Rs. 5; Mr. D. D. Abbess, Bombay, Rs. 21; Collections through Mr. D. A. Giri, Dadar, Rs. 40-8; Mr. G. S. Rao, Bombay, Rs. 101; Shet Vadilal Punamchand, Bombay, Rs. 50; A Sympathiser, Bombay, Rs. 25; Shet Ramniklal Gordhandas Parikh, Ahmedabad, Rs. 50; Mr. Rana Bhukandas Talsi, Jambusar, Rs. 10; Companions of the Order of Golden Age, Bombay, Rs. 11; Principal R. P. Paranjpye, Poona, Rs. 50; A Parsee, Rs. 15; Mr. H. N. Vandrewala, Rs. 20; The Secretary, Kurla Union, Rs. 23; Mr. K. P. Engineer, Bombay, Rs. 101; Mr. C. P. Sirkari, Bombay, Rs. 25; Mr. V. B. Hukatti, Sub-Judge, Chikodi, Rs. 10; Mr. Y. Bhaskre, Poona, Rs. 5; Collections through the Dnyan Prakash, Poona, Rs. 55; In the Sacred Memory of Dear Grandma Bai Dinbai Pestonji Lah, Bombay, Rs. 25; Mr. C. D. D., Poona, Rs. 500; Mr. Pranawallabhdas H. Banatwala, Rs. 15; Mr. Jagmohandas P. Shroff, Rs. 10; Mulshankar Gourishankar Joshi, Rs. 10; Shivsankar C. Bhatt, Esq., Rs. 7; Mr. Maniklal L. Nanavati, Rs. 5; Mr. Manilal D. Shah, Rs. 5; Dr. Ambalal Motilal Shah, Rs. 5; Mr. D. B. Daruwala, Bombay, Rs. 15-8; Shet Dulabhaoas Bhagawandas, Bombay, Rs. 51; Shet Amritlal C. Shah, Bombay, Rs. 75; Mr S. K. Chatterji, Bombay, Rs. 10; Principal John McKenzie, Bombay, Rs. 20; Mr. Y. A. Khat, Rs. 10; Collections by Volunteers—Mr. J. M. Anandjiwala, Rs. 60; Mr. Rustom N. Desai, Rs. 11; Through Mr. D. A. Giri, Dadar, Rs. 20; A Parsee Sympathiser, Rs. 10; Mr. Ratanji F. F. Khambatta, Bombay, Rs. 5; Mr. R. H. Pandya, Rs. 10; Messrs. V. N. Chandravarkar and P. H. Chandravarkar, Rs. Chandravarkar and P. H. Chandravarkar, Rs. 100; Mr. S. M. Kaikini, Barthongal, Rs. 20; Collections by Bhajan Party, Matunga—Second Instalment, Rs. 167-1-11; Collections from the Office of Accountant-General, Bombay, through Mr. P. C. Chetty, Rs. 200; Shet Dayal Jeevandas, Bombay, Rs. 325; Shet Raoji Dharamshi Rukhu, Bombay, Rs. 100; Mr. P. C. Desai, Rs. 10; Rajasaheb of Jawnar, Thana, Rs. 500; Mr. R. H. Chawan, Bombay, Rs. 11-4; Mr. Rustomji P. Mehta, Bombay, Rs. 50; Christ Church, Aurangabad (A Marathi), Rs. 12-14-6; Holy Trinity Church, Aurangabad through J. H. Bishop, Esq., Rs. 17-4; Dr. B. Poonawala, Rs. 9; Mr. B. Y. Mayabhole, Sub Postmaster, Poona, Rs. 2; Mr. R. Y. Chari, Katni Cement Factory, Katni, Rs. 44; The Meskati Cloth Market Association, Ahmedabad, Rs. 500; Mr. S. L. McElderey, Borsad, Rs. 15; Collections through Mr. Giridharlal N. Parikh, Baroda, Rs. 135; Shet Mathuradas Haribhai, Bombay, Rs. 101. Total Rs. 9,218-15-5; Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 7,179-0-9. Grand Total Rs. 16,398-0-2.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Hon. Gen. Secretary and Treasurer,
South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund, Bombay.
Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaon,
Bombay, Aug. 21.

SOUTH INDIA FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Secretaries of the S. I. Flood Relief Committee send the following for publication:

Shriyut Rajagopalachar wires from Mayavaram, that several thousands of rupees are wanted for rebuilding huts for the destitute. We trust you will appeal to your readers and the public to extend their charitable hand towards the afflicted sisters and brothers of the South.

The following is the third list of subscriptions received by the Flood Relief Committee: Seth Vasanji Morarji Rs. 501; Seth Nagindas Adatia Rs. 500; Seth Tokersey Mulji Rs. 351; Seth Mathuradas Liladhar & Co., Rs. 250; Seth Mathuradas Doongersey Rs. 250; Seth Manmohandas & Amerchand Rs. 201; Amounts received at and acknowledged in the "Voice" Rs. 196; Seth Jamnadas Khushaldas Rs. 125; Seth Lalji Harsi Rs. 101; Seth Ramchandra Bhatt Rs. 100; Bai Kashibai Rs. 100; Seth Bhikachand Ratanchand Rs. 50; Seth Lalji Ramji Rs. 25; "M" through Mr. Harilal Rs. 10; A Zarthoshti through Mr. Dhanji Rs. 5; Total Rs. 2765; Amounts previously acknowledged Rs. 17935; Grand Total Rs. 20700.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.
Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 1/4
Bank Demand	1/5 9/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 9/16
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	310 1/2
Honokong Dollars	167 1/2
Shanghai	231
Japan	127 1/2
Singapore	164 1/2

Market Steady

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

In the share market to-day in Jutes, Howrah and Clive opened weak after weekend and not much speculative business took place for want of buying support. The same remark applies to higher denominations as interest was lacking. In coals with little enquiry in existence prices hardly underwent any changes. In teas demand shows some falling off with rates somewhat irregular. In miscellaneous a few stocks changed hands and the business was of a retail description. Hooghly Flour and Indian Iron and Steel were better. Government securities were unaltered with little doing. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—5½ per cent Government paper Rs. 67/10, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/16, 5½ per cent war bonds 1925 102/10, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/2, 6 per cent bonds 1927 101/10, 6 per cent bonds 1930 103/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1390.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 76/8.

Cotton:—Agra United 2/2, Dunbar 182, Kesoram 3/15.

Jutes:—Anglo India 381, Auckland 360, Bally 243/8, Belvedere 535, Birla 9/5, Budge Budge 461, Cheviot 278, Clive 43/10, Dalhousie 136, Delta 510, Fort William 394, Howrah 46/6, Hukumchand pref. 81, Kamarhatty 586, Kankinarrah 445, Kinnison 360, Lansdowne 330, National 304, Northbrook 8¾, Nuddea 50, Orient 226/8, Presidency 7/12, Reliance 60/8, Union 580.

Coals:—Albion 5/2, Bengal Nagpur 67/8, Bhalgora 9/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 29, Burrakur 37, Ghusick and Muslia 15/4, Gopalichuck 16/4, Khas Jherriah 44, Kuardi 9/14, New Kessurgarh 13/12, Patmohna 2/14, Ranegunge 48/12, Sendra 20/4, South Govindpur annas 12, South Karanpura 19/8.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 1, Indian Iron and Steel 32/4, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 16/8, do. pref. 23, Bengal Flour 115, Hooghly Flour 30, Titaghur Paper 3, Mathurapore Zemindary Re. 1.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 31/4, Dooracherra 11, East India 18, Hatikhira 29/4, Joybirpara 29/4, Pussimbing 16/12, Roopcherra 25/8, Saragaon 18/4, Sapoi 23/4, Tengpani 15/12, Tezpore 13/4.

Exchange band telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and five-sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and eleven-thirty-second pence.

TEA INDUSTRY.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

LONDON, Aug. 24..

Discussing tea producers prospects the "Financial Times" says that while the consumption of tea is on up grade throughout the world neither supplies nor stocks are too plentiful and in the event of any very marked increase in demand an actual shortage might develop. It can only be hoped that any additional demand will be gradual not a rapid development. Investors in the tea producing companies seem justified in regarding the outlook for the industry with very considerable optimism.—Reuter.

CONTRACT SCANDAL

"Mr. W. S. J. Willson and Mr. Jinnah in the next session of the Indian Legislative Assembly will ask some pertinent questions about contracts for stores. Let us hope they will be able to push the Member for Industries into a corner from which there can be no escape by evasion and sophistry. It is high time for public opinion to be mobilised to end the contract scandal which is crushing the life out of local industries."—"The Ditcher" in "Capital."

HOUSE TAX AT BARODA.

MUNICIPALITY REJECTS PROPOSAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Aug. 23.

The proposal for the fresh levy of house-tax at Baroda was rejected by the Municipal Board at its general meeting on the 19th instant by twenty-four votes to seven. There was considerable excitement in the city during the whole week and meetings were held to protest against the levy of this tax. The first of the meetings was held at the office of the Baroda City Prajamandal Committee under the presidentship of Mr. Manibhai Vasanji Desai on the 14th evening, under the auspices of the Prajamandal Committee. Members of the Municipality and those of the Baroda House Tax Protest Committee were present. It was supposed to be a private meeting, but it is understood that several speeches protesting against the proposed tax were made and it was ultimately decided to call a public meeting of the voters of the city under the joint auspices of the House Tax Protest Committee and the Baroda Prajamandal Committee on the 17th instant, and accordingly a public meeting was held at the Maharaja Theatre under the presidentship of Nagarseth Hari bhakti, on that date. The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that it was not advisable to levy any fresh tax such as house-tax, looking to the economic condition of the city and therefore the meeting expressed its emphatic protest against the tax and recommended the members of the Board to vote against the levy of the tax further that looking to the hopes held out to the people when first the grant of local self-government was made to the city, to the fact that the Municipality had to undertake extraordinary expenditure because of the position of the city as a capital and in view of the fact the Government grant for the latter was not very large, it is necessary for the Municipality to undertake any fresh expenditure, the meeting requested Government to increase its grant adequately. The resolution was moved by Mr. Manibhai Vasanji Desai who spoke at some length in support of it and hinted that in the event of a levy, it would be necessary to practise Satyagraha and that he would be willing to give his share if it came to that. Several other speakers supported the resolution which was carried. The meeting also passed another resolution expressing its opinion that it will be necessary to practise Satyagraha if the tax is levied against the will of the people.

Priority was claimed for this question at the meeting of the Municipality on the 19th instant and so this question was the first to be considered by the meeting. In the meantime a meeting of the people was being held beneath the Municipal Hall to enter their protest against the tax. A copy of the resolution was sent up to the President, Mr. Gokhle. The resolution with regard to the house-tax was moved by Mr. Sudhalkar, the Vice-President of the Municipality, and was supported by Mr. Jade. Several speakers spoke against the levy. The Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Talati, an ex-officio member of the Municipality, spoke in support of the resolution and explained why he considered it was necessary. After Mr. Sudhalkar has replied to the debate and before putting the resolution to vote, Mr. Gokhle, the President, explained his attitude to the whole question. Ultimately the proposals were rejected by a large majority.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Y. M. C. A. BEAT STAFF.

The inclusion of Hancock the tricky and hard-working centre half of the M. I. into the Staff team made a great difference and the latter put up a fairly good show on Monday but their forwards invariably failed at the critical moment. The Y. M. C. A. attack was not half as good as that of their opponents but the Young Men won the day by two goals to nil. Barnes in goal was off-colour and not half so sure about his punches as he usually is. Tuck on the right wing was unfortunate in not getting his shots through for they always struck against a Y. M. player and resulted in a corner. The first goal of the Y. M. C. A. came after five minutes' play through Moura whose angle shot from the right was misjudged by Barnes. Thereafter the Staff monopolised the attacking operation and severely tested the Young Men but failed to net the ball. Holmes at back played an excellent game kicking and heading with surprising accuracy.

On resumption play was confined to the Y. M. C. A. area and shots were sent at McCarthy who effected a few good saves. Up to the penalty area the Staff forwards exhibited good footwork and understanding but when it came to shooting they failed. The Young Men put up a stout defence and were determined to keep their goal intact. The pressure on the Y. M. C. A. goal drew the Staff halves and Broadbridge got away and drew Barnes out and Brown shot into an empty goal. In the closing stages, the Staff made determined efforts to score but there was hardly any energy left in them to pierce the Y. M. defence.

Teams were:—

Y. M. C. A.:—McCarthy; McMurchie, Holmes; Thompson, Hardy, Brown; Moura, Moorhany, Broadbridge, McCarthy and Chisholm.

Staff:—Barnes; Williams, Weatherhead; Brookes, Hancock Snow; Thornton, Tuck, Calvert, Thompson and Mitten.

Referee:—Mr. Cummings.

OLYMPIC GAMES PROFITS.

LONDON, Aug. 24..

Paris.—According to newspapers after meeting the expenses including four million francs paid to the Racing Club de France for construction of the stadium the Olympic Games show a profit of about two million francs without recourse to government guarantee. It is understood that money will be used to improve the Colombo stadium.—Reuter.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

REFORM COMMITTEE IN SESSIONS

EVIDENCE OF REV HENNESSY AND PROF. HAMILL.

The University Reform Committee appointed recently by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the details of reform in the Bombay University commenced its sitting on Monday evening in the University Hall. Besides the president Sir C. H. Setalwad, there were also the following members present:—

(1) Mr M R Jayakar, (2) Mr K Natrajan, (3) Prof K T Shah, (4) Rev Fr Blatter, (5) Mr A M Khan, (6) Mr J B Petit and Mr. A L. Covernton, Secretary.

The questionaire contained 54 questions under 14 heads comprising various aspects of University life, viz:—Aim and function of University education, secondary and intermediate education, functions of the University of Bombay, organization of learning, examination courses, post graduate courses and degrees, relation of University and the public, relation of University and Government, uses of vernaculars, special communities, finance, etc.

REV. HENNESSY'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness examined was Rev. Fr. A. E. Hennessy, Headmaster, St. Mary's College, Bombay.

Examined by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, witness said Indian students were too much text ridden. He advised cutting down text books by one-third of the present quantity. He urged special measures for promoting University education among the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian communities. He had no definite schemes to offer.

Replying to Mr. K. T. Shah witness said his experience was confined to Bombay. He had no experience of mofussil or any possibility of vernacular in regard to education. He did not advise special inducement to special communities to promote higher education.

To Mr. A. M. Khan witness said previous examination should be left to High Schools rather than to Colleges, because students were not inexperienced of College life and they wasted a year in the Colleges. Besides it would save congestion in the Colleges.

To the president witness said to certain professors students were rowdy and were fooling away their time which they would not do in High Schools. He did not think free College atmosphere did them good. In regard to school examination by Government Inspectors witness said they paid flying visits once a year and spent 30 to 45 minutes in examining a class.

President:—Do you think it possible for them to make useful suggestions in such a short space of time?

Witness:—I think so. They make categorical suggestions at times.

PROF. HAMILL'S EVIDENCE.

Prof. H. Hamill, Principal, Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, in examination of the president, said intelectually the Indian students of some colleges in mofussil were inferior to students of Bombay colleges. The professors who came to this country had not had the same intercourse with the Indian professors as they used to have in some of the smaller countries in Europe. He did not think the college libraries were sufficiently equipped. Witness opposed the suggestion of military training for college students though he admitted that military training made them bettermen than what they were. He opposed on the ground of non-commissioned officers who would be required in a large number to control nine to ten thousand students who were undergoing college courses. They could not ask Government to lend them non-commissioned officers in such a large number from the regular army. He advised continuance of the present arrangement of University battalion until requisite number of students non-commissioned officers were available.

Mr. Hamill will be further examined today at 5 p.m. in the University Convocation Hall.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell at the Race Course, Poona, on SUNDAY, Morning, 7th September, the following:—

I. Newly landed English horses in Training.

1. WORK OF ART, b. g. 2 yrs. by Bachelor's Craft—Japanese Doll.
2. DAWN OF FREEDOM, b.f. 2 yrs by Louvois—Miss Flighty
3. KIRNDANCE, c.f. 2 yrs. by Long Set—Highland Lassie.
4. LOCH EILEAN, b.f. 2 years by Rock Savage—Marron d' Eau.
5. BAY FILLY, 2 yrs, by George—Hy Breasil.
6. SPRING RUNNING, b.g. 3 yrs, by Call O' the Wild—Merryweather.
7. MORRISTOWN, b.f. 4 years by Passchendaele—Early Days.

(Nos 3 and 6 are winners and Nos. 2, 4 and 7 have been placed in England and Ireland).

II. Five Countrybred two year olds, the produce of the WILLINGDON STUD, SIRUR, with their ENGAGEMENTS in POONA COUNTRYBRED DERBY AND ST. LEGER, 1925, and seven others by order of their owners, and

III. Two brood mares, one four year old Filly and one three year old Colt, bred at the Kunigal Stud Farm, Mysore.

The above Agency will be pleased to act for intending purchasers, who cannot be present.

Catalogues can be had on application to the above Agency at 3, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

It is proposed to hold another sale on 14th of acclimitised horses in training and running at Current Poona Meetings.

20479

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1924.

A CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY.

It was not long ago that the "Times of India", despite the obscurantism of its views and its opposition to the political aspirations of India, was distinguished among Anglo-Indian journals for its scrupulous observance of the decencies of public controversies and its adherence to the best traditions of journalism. These were occasional lapses, it is true, as in the case of its criticism of the late Lokmanaya. But the lapses were few and far between. Latterly, for reasons which are well-known, the "Times of India" has not only fallen into line with other Anglo-Indian journals in its criticism of Indian leaders and institutions but not seldom, in its impotent fury, it transgresses the limits of good taste and decency to such an extent as not to be worthy to be classed even as a paper written by office-boys for office-boys. Analysing the other day the present state of the Anglo-Indian Press we showed that, being a parasite, it mostly reflects the evils of that on which it lives—namely, the "ism" which stands for the economic exploitation and political domination of this country—and that the greater the hold which an institution or leader has over the minds and hearts of the people the more venomous and scurrilous are its attack against them. The Swaraj Party being most active in the struggle against the system of which the Anglo-Indian Press is the parasite, it is now the principal victim of its scurrilous abuse and its malicious redicule and the greater the success of the Party the more intense is the mad fury of this Press against it.

As the leader of the Party Mr. C. R. Das is the *bete noir* of this Press and especially of the "Times of India" which has assumed the leadership in the vile campaign of calumny against him. The other day the "Times of India" surpassed itself by making most unworthy insinuations against the Swaraj Party generally and Pandit Motilal Nehru in particular. The reply which the Pundit gave was such a crushing exposure of the journal's methods that it was effectively silenced though, unlike a journal with some pretence to respectability, it refused to make an *amende honorable* for having recklessly indulged in a false and malicious charge. That the journal is past [illegible] Tarkeshwar for its sinister purpose of vilifying Mr. Das. We reproduce its comments in order to bring home to our readers the outrageous lengths to which Anglo-Indian Press is ready to go in its campaign of slandering India's respected leaders:

"Though Mr. Das is not accepted in Bengal as an orthodox Hindu and has no conceivable concern with the agitation against the Tarakeswar mahant, he has seen fit to prepare the way for the bloodshed which has now taken place; and though he is too prudent to proclaim himself an apostle of violence, he has egged on the Red Bengal assassins who have once more showed their hand. Lord Olivier would have been right if, instead of praising his high character, he had stigmatised him as one of the most sinister influences now at work in Indian politics. From the military point of view Red Bengal is not a serious menace. The anarchists are fairly sure to commit other outrages for loot or from political motives, but they have no chance whatever of succeeding in their ambition of provoking widespread outbreaks. What they may very likely do is to embitter feeling far beyond the present point. Mr. Das's speeches have shown that he would smile on such a development. He has told us that he would welcome widespread repression, because he thinks that his party could gain its ends through it. We hold another view. No good can come to India from these degenerate plots and it is the duty of all those who have the welfare and progress of India at heart to hand together to defeat the evil schemes of the Bengali *agent provocateur*."

According to the "Englishman" the "Red Bengal" leaflets which were distributed broadcast at the Calcutta Town-hall meeting described the Swarajists as "senseless and insane". The "Times of India" knew this and yet it has the impudence to trace a connection between the "Red Bengal" and Mr. Das and to suggest that he "will be happy" in the news of bomb-throwing in Calcutta which resulted in one death and injuries to three others. The vast majority of his countrymen have expressed their disapproval of the Serajgunje resolution, but there is not an Indian but will characterise as insane the suggestion that Mr. Das or those who passed the resolution do or will for a moment countenance violent methods. Barring the Mahatma and Lala Lajpatrai there is no Indian leader who commands the admiration and respect of his countrymen to a greater extent than Mr. Das. For such a man to be described as being happy in the news of the death of innocent men at the hands of the bomb-thrower and as an *agent provocateur* does not hurt him but it serves to illumine the mentality, which holds the most cherished sentiments and feelings of the Indian people in utter contempt. Criticism of this kind will not be tolerated in any other country. That it is tolerated in India is but an index to the generous-mindedness of the Indian people. The Anglo-Indian journals are not expected to identify themselves with the cause of the Indian people. Let them, by all means, support the bureaucracy but if they are wise in their day they will desist from experimenting with the sentiments and feelings of the people. The Indian cause is bound to triumph sooner than the Anglo-Indian journals seem to fear. All right-minded people realise that a permanent reconciliation between England and India can only be secured on the basis of mutual respect and mutual trust. The Anglo-Indian journals are ill-serving England by undermining this basis.

THE RENT ACT.

Every one in Bombay, barring, of course, that section of the landlords which has been moving heaven and earth to prevent the extension of the Rent Act, must feel genuinely sorry and alarmed at the fact that the rules of the Legislative Council make it almost impossible for any new Bill to extend the operation of the Act being introduced in the October session of the Council. The sanction of the Government of India has first to be obtained and then notice has to be given to the Council itself. Of course, the Government of Bombay, if they are sympathetically inclined towards the Bill, can waive their objections and facilitate the introduction of the Bill; but it is extremely doubtful if the angle of their vision towards the question will have undergone a radical change in the course of the three months intervening between the last and the forthcoming sessions of the Council. But, if th Government are truly responsive to public opinion as the Governor at least has been claiming ever since His Excellency assumed the reins of office, there should be no hesitation on their part to support the Bill. There is genuine consternation among the vast majority of the population of the city as a result of the failure of the efforts of Messrs. Addyman and Nariman, but would, while not ignoring the claims of the landlords, wholeneartedly support the efforts to secure the relief of which all class of citizens of Bombay, except the richest stand in need. But the citizens of Bombay have been cruelly betrayed by the Government. The remedy for the situation, which has been made enormously difficult by this betrayal, rests still in the hands of the people of Bombay. By well-organised and sustained agitation, the Government of Bombay should be made to realise that they cannot so heartlessly sacrifice the interests of the majority of the citizens and that there must be some accordance between their professions and practice. While the Government in England are staking their very existence on the extension of the relief afforded by the Rent Act, the Government of Bombay, without the least qualm of conscience, proceed to resist the efforts of those who are striving to secure the extension of similar relief to the poor and middle classes of Bombay. Such conduct on the part of a responsible Government ought to be made impossible The public must agitate and agitate till Government realise the strength of the popular will and the need of supporting the movement to extend the life of the Rent Act to a sufficiently long period. We are glad that a committee was appointed at the public meeting held on Sunday, to prepare a draft of the bill or bills to be introduced in the Council. This Committee will do well to examine the question dispassionately from all points of view, including those of the landlords, for if the latter have any genuine grievances it will be neither fair nor just to ignore them.

PLAYGROUNDS FOR CHILDREN.

The meeting of schoolboys which was recently held at Parel under the auspices of the Social Service League pointed to a great drawback in the public life of Bombay, namely, the indifference shown towards the needs of youth. One often sees children playing in the crowded streets facing the dangers of a heavy vehicular traffic or near the gutters to the detriment of their health. The school, which has its own play-ground, is an exception. The number of public playgrounds is very small and some of the localities are not fortunate to possess any. In spite of the town-planning methods of the City Improvement Trust an adequate provision has not been made for reserving open spaces as playgrounds. Perhaps a playground is considered to be a luxury. In fact the money spent on providing facilities for sports must be considered a most profitable investment. We welcome the suggestion of forming a Playground and Recreation Association in Bombay. The various schools, gymkhanas and prominent sports clubs should be represented on this Association and it should make organised efforts to secure playgrounds for sports in all the wards of the City. Also such an Association may start the movement for directed games, the need for which is obvious in view of the abuse of the gardens and open spaces in the city in certain areas.

America provides a good example in this respect. The Playground and Recreation Association of America is a vast organisation having its affiliated bodies all over the continent. It is supported in its efforts by persons of all political parties and its work is carried on throughout the year. From the information supplied by 502 towns in America to this Association in 1921 it appears that 1,500,000 more dollars were spent in that country than in the previous year. Twenty out of the said 502 towns set apart bonds worth 5,000,000 dollars for meeting expenditure on public recreation and received 1,000,000 dollars as donations from various institutions and individual philanthropists. Chicago alone spent an additional amount of 1,000,000 dollars on playgrounds and recreation in the said year. The city of Akron in the State of Ohio set apart 2,000,000 dollars to encourage open air games. Another town in America sanctioned the expenditure of 100,000 dollars for a Swimming Pool. The City of Oakland in California can boast of having 51 playgrounds with paid superintendents to supervise and direct games, 2 municipal boat-houses, 7 public places for evening recreation, 5 evening gymnasia, 1 open space in a public park for camping during night time and 1 large open space for camping during the summer. In this city, free instructions are given to school boys and girls in tennis. In the City of New York 1200 [illegible] times, also the fire-hydrants are fitted up with spray-bath apparatus for the convenience of the public. These facilities for water sports and shower-baths may not be possible in Bombay, where the supply of water for drinking purposes is inadequate, but the provision of open spaces as playgrounds cannot be said to be a Quixotic idea. Small and big playgrounds at suitable distances in all the localities of the city are an urgent necessity and no time should be lost in providing them for our rising generation.

Co-operation between the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the Development Department on the one hand and the various schools, sports clubs and gymkhanas on the other should be productive of excellent results. The former can make an adequate provision of playgrounds and money requisite for their maintenance and the latter may supply voluntary and paid workers to supervise and direct games and to give instructions in various outdoor games, and thus popularise a variety of sports and games suited to the tastes, needs and circumstances of different classes of people. The indigenous games which are generally very cheap and have some special good features must also be encouraged along with cricket, foot-ball, hockey, basket-ball and the like. Bodies like the Social Service League and the Y.M.C.A. may also be very helpful in this work. Mr. Bryant of the Y.M.C.A., referred to the necessity of introducing directed games and of providing open spaces for recreation in the city at the last annual general meeting of the Social Service League. Healthy, strong, well-disciplined and active manhood depends upon a healthy, strong, well-disciplined and active boyhood. The rights of children in this respect must be recognised by the community and the State.

Notes of the Day.

A Right Decision.

That, if the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India give effect to the recommendations of the Lee Commission, it will be only in defiance of the unanimous wishes of the Indian people, is shown by the resolution adopted by the Madras Legislative Council, which has declared that it wants none of the proposals of the Commission to be given effect to in the Madras Presidency. We have no doubt but that the other provincial Councils too, given suitable opportunities to pronounce their verdict on the Commission's recommendations, will unanimously oppose the adoption of the latter. The Legislative Assembly, too, which will be called upon shortly to discuss the recommendations, will, we may be sure, also emphatically protest against their adoption. But are all these protests and resolutions condemnatory of the Commission's proposals likely to deter the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India from giving effect to them? We doubt very much. The Government of India are known to sympathise whole-heartedly with the selfish clamour of the Services. The Secretary of State, also, though he may feel some twinges of conscience on account of the already over-burdened Indian taxpayer, has expressed himself satisfied that the Services have "genuine" grievances and so we may expect him to succumb in due course to the powerful pressure which is being brought to bear upon him from all sides. The Government of India, in whom he has the fullest confidence, may be depended upon to keep him on *qui vive* on the subject in collusion with his colleagues of the India Office, most of whom must be in full sympathy with the demands of the Services. In Parliament and the Press, the "Die-hard" supporters of the Services will, we may be sure, give no rest to Lord Olivier till he has yielded to the clamour.

Duty of the Assembly.

The only way to defeat the sinister attempt to saddle India with further galling burdens and to strengthen the 'Steel frame' is for the people of India, aided by the legislatures in the country, to refuse point-blank the extravagant demands put forward on behalf of the Services and to resist to the bitter end the attempts that will be made to mortgage her resources. The Commission's proposals spell in reality the negation of everything that the people of this country understand by Swaraj. If the Services and their supporters are successful in their unholy game the prospect of Swaraj is bound to recede proportionately. It is, therefore, the duty of all the legislatures, and especially the Central Legislature, to resist to the last all attempts to carry the Commission's proposals into execution.

A Surat Scandal.

We draw urgent attention to the dangerous situation created in Surat by [illegible] cipal elections. As Messrs. Dixit and Mehta have pointed out in their letter published yesterday in our columns, the Managing Committee has taken the most extraordinary step of disqualifying 20,165 out of the 29,483 voters of the city leaving only 9,318 free to vote at the next elections to be held in December. The procedure adopted for the purpose was as novel as it was arbitrary. A general notice was issued in the end of July calling upon all tax-payers to pay their dues before 5th August and at the same time subjecting all defaulting voters to the penalty of being disqualified for the next elections. Imagine the absurdity of collecting in a fortnight all taxes which generally take a whole year to trickle into the Municipal coffers! Well, the expected happened and the names of a large majority of 20,165 voters were removed from the list at a stroke. We wonder if the stately members of the Committee who apparently desire to be elected by the loyalist voters propose to collect any taxes next year from the disqualified voters. The whole affair is a tissue of astounding folly spurred by lust of power. The Minister must immediately quash all the proceedings in the matter and, if necessary, postpone the elections to the beginning of the next year so that the elections rolls may be properly revised and rectified.

Progress of Wadhwan.

At first sight the Report of the Administration of the Wadhwan State for the year 1923-24 makes cheerful reading indeed. It is certainly gratifying to note that 92 per cent. of the population living in 21 out of the total of 31 villages have been provided with educational facilities and that 121 girls are studying at the Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School in the Wadhwan City. It is also pleasant to learn that dispensaries have been started at four centres in the State and that a well-equipped hospital with a trained nurse is being run in the capital. The peasants of the Raj should also have been specially benefitted by the abolition of the 'Hatodi' tax and of the duty levied on the import of cotton into the Wadhwan City as also by the recovery of only 75 per cent. of the land revenue during the last year even though the crop as a whole appeared to be 6 annas in the rupee. For all this and much more the Thakore Saheb and the Karbhari deserve our congratulations. We may, however, be permitted to point out some glaring defects of omission and commission in the Report and the administration. The Sanskrit Pathshala and the Mussalman Madressa [illegible] from Government. But why has no mention been made of the national school of the Wadhwan city, which has been built up by the indefatigable energy of Mr. Fulchand Kasturchand and his band of selfless teachers and which can proudly claim to have galvanised public life in the whole of Kathiawar?

Reforms Needed.

More important, however, is the question of the welfare of the peasantry which has contributed about 11 lakhs out of the total State revenue of about 13 lakhs. The majority of the Indian States are notorious for treating their cultivators as mere tenants at will who may be deprived of their lands and homes and whose yearly revenues may be increased at the sweet will of the authorities. Wadhwan, unfortunately, is no exception to the rule. Nor is official autocracy sought to be even partially checked by any land revenue or tenancy acts; for we do not see any mention of such laws in the comprehensive list given in the Report. We do not minimise the benefits of even partially substituting the Vighote (cash revenue) for the Bhagbatai ((revenue in kind) system which very often caused untold hardships to the peasants. But the State will not have a happy and contented peasantry so long as land revenue is not settled for a fixed number of years and the rules for its re-assessment are not clearly defined. Much also remains to be done in regard to developing a sound system of local self-government and generally ameliorating the condition of the people. We are pained to see that the popular members of the Wadhwan Municipality are elected not by a general electorate but by castes. This mistake should be immediately rectified. Panchavats also ought to be developed in the chief villages, in order to resuscitate once more social, industrial and political life in rural areas. And if little scope is now left for increasing schools and dispensaries, the Durbar may well make a beginning in starting reading-rooms, libraries and small Unani and Ayurvedic centres in selected villages. We trust the young Chief will not rest content with the progress achieved so far but will seek to work out steadily and patiently reforms such as we have outlined above.

BOMBAY'S SUBURBS.

ANTI-DILUVIAN ADMINISTRATION.

(BY G. B. TRIVEDI.)

I

The city of Bombay has for her natural boundary on the North, the Sion-Mahim Creek, so that all places between Bandra and Borivli on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line and between Kurla and Mulund on the G. I. P. Railway line form her suburbs. This area is about 150 square miles in extent and has a population of 150 thousand souls whereas the city is only 24 square miles in extent with a population of about 12 lakhs souls. Thus the density of the population is in the inverse ratio of 1 to 50. The suburbs are the healthy outlets and outflow of the city population and their development and local administration ought to interest Bombay citizens as much as the actual inhabitants in the suburbs. For this reason, it is hoped that they will take as much interest as the suburban people, in the question of reorganisation of local self-government in the suburbs, which is now before a Committee of officials and non-officials recently appointed by Government

Slow Development.

The suburban area is known as the Salsette Taluka of the Thana District. To facilitate the Development Department's work since 1920 this Taluka, along with the Amburnath Taluka situated between Kalyan and Neral on the G. I. P. Railway comprising about eighty villages, has been constituted into a Suburban District and a Division with a Commissioner, a Collector, a Personal Assistant and four officers of the Deputy Collector's grade. Salsette is a rural area with only some places on both Railway lines inhabited and developed into growing suburbs since the first visitation of plague in Bombay in 1896. It is slowly assuming an urban aspect in certain areas and had there been a well laid-out policy of municipal development providing for amenities of life such as good roads, lighting, water-supply, education and sanitation urbanisation would have been more rapid than what it is at present.

Lack of Ordinary Amenities.

For the few places thus developed, the provision of public and utility services is most unsatisfactory as compared with what we find in the city. There is no sewage system and no drainage, no electric or gas lighting, no independent water-supply although three out of the four lakes that supply Bombay with water, are situated in the suburbs. While we allow our water to go to Bombay we live on the mercy of the Bombay Municipality and pay heavily for irregular water-supply at Bandra and Kurla. At Malad and Borivli, there are wells which dried up three years ago and people had to go and stay in Bombay. Except at Bandra and Kurla, there are not efficient primary schools, and little boys and girls from Malad and Borivli attend Bombay schools to the great anxiety of their parents on account of traffic dangers in the city. There is no middle or high

(Continued on page 8.)

DHARWAR SHOOTING.

"CHRONICLE" TO PAY DAMAGES.

8,000 TO MARSDEN, 5,000 TO SHIVLINGAPPA.

Marsden ..... Plaintiff

vs.

The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., and another ..... Defendants.

and

Shivlingappa ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., and another ..... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

The judgments in the above suits against "The Bombay Chronicle" were delivered on Monday afternoon at 3-30 p.m.

His Lordship awarded a sum of Rs. 8,000 by way of damages to Marsden, the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 to Shivlingappa, Sub-Inspector of Dharwar.

His Lordship also directed the defendants to pay the plaintiffs' costs in both the suits and one-third of the costs of the commission issued to Dharwar was allowed to each of the plaintiffs.

The facts of these cases have been fully reported in these columns.

In the course of judgment, his Lordship observed that the defendants had accepted subject to their right of appeal the findings in Painter's suit against these defendants and they contested only the question of the quantum of damages to be awarded to each of the plaintiffs. They also consented to accept as evidence in these cases the evidence given in Painter's case. Under the circumstances, the learned Judge answered the issues other than the issue as to damages in the same way as he did in the other suit.

As to the damages the observations which the learned Judge made about the general principles governing the award of damages would equally apply to the case of the present plaintiffs.

PLEA OF FAIR COMMENT.

There are certain characteristics common to both the suits. The defamatory matter complained of was published in the articles of the 11th, 12th and 18th July, 1921. As to Marsden he was charged with manipulating evidence and that he was guilty of murder. His Lordship incorporated in these suits the reasons given by him in Painter's suit so far as they were applicable to these suits holding that the matter referred to was defamatory of the plaintiffs in these cases and that the plea of fair comment was destroyed by proof of malice.

Mr. Marsden was the D. S. P. of Dharwar District since May 1921. He was a Police-officer of standing and an allegation of fabricating false evidence against an official whose duty it was to place before the Court, the evidence on which the liberty of an accused person depended was a grave one. He was further charged with being a murderer a conviction for which carries with it a capital sentence.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SHIVLINGAPPA.

The allegations against Shivlingappa were that he also fabricated false evidence and that he deliberately and wantonly fired on a number of peaceful inhabitants of Dharwar and was in short guilty of murder. It was also alleged that in any case he continued to fire beyond what was necessary to quell any disturbance there was. This latter allegation was subsequently abandoned. As to proof of malice in Shivlingappa's case, the learned Judge pointede out the contemptuous terms in which he was described as "swaggering about Dharwar" after the riot and as being an "underling" of the District Magistrate. He was also apparently identified as belonging to a class of subordinate Indian myrmidions who abused their powers as subordinate officials to oppress the people. His Lordship further observed that no apology was tendered by the defendents for these grossly defamatory statements nor did the second defendent attempt to justify or explain them in the witness box. The whole attitude of the defendents was unrepentant. They apparently still espoused the strange doctrine. That under the pretence of serving the public interest it was permissible to vilify an individual by the publication of a tissue of falsehoods. The damages must not be punitive but must be such as the Court thought proper regard being had to the attitude taken up by the defendants, the nature of the imputations made and the language in which it was couched. The libel in these cases did not consist of isolated misstatement of fact which might not by itself be sufficient to justify a verdict for the plaintiffs but in the assertion in a clear and positive manner of charges of moral turpitude which have on investigation been found to be false.

Under the circumstances his Lordship awarded damages in favour of the plaintiffs as mentioned above.

After his Lordship concluded the reading of the judgments the Hon'ble the Advocate-General on behalf on the plaintiffs asked that interest at 6 per cent. be given to the plaintiffs on the amounts awarded in these two cases. His Lordship granted interest as asked.

The Advocate-General then asked that Mr. Painter also should be allowed interest on the amount awarded to him.

Mr. Daphtary who appeared for the defendants pointed out that decree in that suit had already been sealed and that it could not now be amended in any respect.

His Lordship said that as the decree was sealed he could not now alter it and the interest asked for could not be given.

SUDAN SITUATION.

EGYPTIAN PROTESTS AND DENIALS

REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Egyptian Government's reply to the last British note with regard to the Sudan, protests against certain clauses threatening its character. It denies that Sir Lee Stack, Governor of the Sudan, is entitled to take action with regard to the Egyptian army without referring to the Egyptian Government. It also denies the allegation that the Egyptian press and Parliament are responsible for the Sudan Agitation.—Reuter.

KILL WAR SPIRIT

MR. THOMAS' PLEA FOR RECONCILIATION.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Cape town. The Empire Parliamentary Delegation, headed by Mr. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, and including the British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand members of Parliament arrived here to-day, and was accorded a most cordial civic welcome. Mr. Thomas in his reply to the welcome declared that the British Empire was the greatest factor in the peace of the world. It was for them to see that the great sacrifices of the war were not in vain. They must kill the war spirit and breathe a spirit of reconciliation. It was necessary to eliminate hate not only between nations but between classes. (Loud and prolonged cheering). Equality was impossible, but equality of opportunity should not be impossible.—Reuter.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS.

APPLICATION FOR COMPULSORY WINDING-UP DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

At the High Court to-day Mr Justice C. C. Ghose delivered judgment dismissing the application made by two Indian creditors of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. in voluntary liquidation praying that the bank be compulsorily wound up. They also prayed that another gentleman, preferably a qualified accountant, be appointed joint official liquidator with the existing liquidators.

PACIFIC QUESTION.

AUSTRALIA AND SINGAPORE BASE.

MR. HUGHES' VIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Sydney.—Ex-Premier Hughes interviewed on his return from America said that the American view of the Pacific question was one of the defence of the North Pacific and Hawaii. The problem of the defence of the Pacific as a whole was not within the sphere of practical politics in the United States. The Pacific question to Australia means the defence of the South Pacific extending northward to the Mainland of Asia. He was of the opinion that the defence of that area could not be contemplated without reference to the Singapore Base which the British Government had decided against. But he thought that circumstances in that connection would prove too strong. He added that when the thing must be done a declaration of the intention of not doing it was futile.—Reuter.

FRENCH CHAMBER'S ENDORSEMENT.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 24.

At four o'clock this morning the London Agreement on the Reparations was endorsed by the French Chamber of Deputies. The endorsement was contained in the following resolution which was adopted by 336 votes against 204.

"The Chamber congratulated the Government for having adopted the principle of arbitration admitted in the London agreement thus permitting negotiators to reach a practical and specific solution of the Reparations problem in a broad spirit of international co-operation and concord and and replying on the Government to continue during the approaching conferences on inter-allied debts with the League of Nations the work of justice and peace designed to ensure the security of France and reconstruction of Europe."—B. O. W.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

NINTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

SIKH-MUSLIM TROUBLE.

QUARREL AVERTED IN AMRITSAR.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 25.

Trouble between the Sikhs and the Mussalmans was happily averted yesterday when certain infuriated members of both the communities assembled in the Bazaar in front of a Sikh meat-vendor's shop.

It will be remembered that Mahomedans take "Halal" meat where an animal is slaughtered slowly in a particular manner as permitted by the Koran while the Sikhs take Jatha meat where an animal has been killed with a stroke. One community has its religious prejudices stretched to such an extent in this direction that it cannot tolerate the sight of the meat sold by the other and *vice versa*. Trouble has occasionally arisen in several quarters when the Sikhs have opened or attempted to open shops of Jatha meat. Similarly yesterday the Mussalmans would not allow an Akali Sikh to sell that kind of meat and objected to the opening of the shop alleging that it was a Mahomedan quarter while the other side argued that there were numerous Hindu residents in the locality for whose convenience the shop had been opened. With the timely intervention of the police the mob which had collected on the spot quietly retired, but feelings continue to run high. The matter was referred to the Khilafat Committee and the S. G. P. C. Their representatives have met and discussed the situation, but the parties have not come to an agreement. A police constable remains posted at the shop. Dr. Kitchlew has visited it. Negotiations are proceeding, but the situation is not completely out of danger. Both the sides are firm.

S. S. "LOCATELLI"

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Washington.—S. S. Locatelli has been found. (Later:) Cruiser "Raleigh" has sent a message that she picked up S. S. Locatelli at mid-night in lattitude 59/56 and longitude 39/48. All are well.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking. R6519

PATHANS IN POONA

A DARING DECOITY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

A daring dacoity took place at the Poona Government Central Telegraph Office early this morning at 1-30 a.m. Four Pathans entered the Central Telegraph Office and called at the Telephone Exchange Room to be connected to Bombay. Two of these Pathans thereafter went into the Telegraph Office and threatening to kill Mr. Naidu, the night duty operator with clasp knives and demanded the surrender of cash. Mr. Naidu hesitating, they mercilessly stabbed him and ransacked the office. Mr. Naidu shouted for help and swooned away. When he regained consciousness he telephoned to the Deputy Engineer of the Telegraph Department who arrived immediately on the spot and communicated with the Poona District Police. Mr. Naidu has been removed to the Central Hospital where he is lying in a critical condition. The police are making enquiries.

LATER.

Further enquiries regarding the robbery at the Poona Telegraph Office go to show that the four Pathans came to the ground floor of the building where the telephone exchange is situated and demanded of the telephone operator Mr. Naidu who was the only person at the telephone office at that hour to hand over the cash. Mr. Naidu immediately tried to get into touch with the instrument room upstairs by telephone and was stabbed on the back twice. It being the trunk telephone call office there was an accumulated cash amounting to Rs. 105 which the dacoits took possession of. Mr. Naidu's shouts for help brought down two telegraph peons on the scene but not until the Pathans had decamped.

CATTLE EXPORT FROM JODHPUR.

MAHARAJA'S PROHIBITION ORDER.

(From a Correspondent.)

KHAMGAON, Aug. 25.

The Jodhpur State subjects and sympathisers congratulated the Jodhpur Maharaja for cancelling the order allowing cattle export.

MADRAS-DHANUSHKODI TRAFFIC RESUMED

(Associated Press.)

MADRASS, Aug 25.

Breaches over the Coleroon have been repaired and through running of trains have consequently been resumed between Madras and Dhanushkodi after the lapse of one month. Through running on the Erode Trinchinopoly loop lines is expected to be resumed by the end of this month.

DR. ANNIE BESANT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS Aug. 25.

Dr. Annie Besant completed yesterday her fiftieth year of public service.

A special jubilee supplement of "New India" was issued to-day containing heartfelt tributes to her work by Dr. Subramaniam, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and others. In the course of his messag e Pandit Motilal Nehru says:—Dr. Besant's name will go down in the history as one of the greatest nation-builders of India and India will never be found lacking in that loving and grateful appreciation of her services which is her due.

Official and Personal.

Madras, Aug. 24.—His Excellency Viscount Goschen, the Governor of Madras, accompanied by his Military Secretary Col. Balfour and his Private Secretary Mr. Wood and Hon. Miss Goschen and Hon. Mrs. Balfour, left Madras to-night for Bangalore. His Excellency and party will leave Bangalore for Ootacamund on Tuesday night. It is understood that His Excellency will visit the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts very shortly.—A. P.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson accompained by Lady Wilson Miss Previte, Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary, Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary, Captain C. B. Lyon and Captain K. E. Previte, Aides-de-Camp left Poona by Special Train for Belgaum on the evening of Sunday. (A. P.)

BRITISH PREMIER AND THE LEAGUE.

TO DEPART FOR GENEVA ON SEPTEMBER 2ND.

LEAFIELD, Aug. 24.

It is now understood that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald will leave London for Geneva to attend the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 2nd arriving at Geneva on the following day when the discussion on disarmament opens. It is possible that M. Herriot, the French Premier, will travel from Paris to Geneva with the British Premier.—B. O. W.

BRIGANDAGE ON TRANS-JORDAN BORDER.

LONDON, Aug. 24..

Cairo.—Brigandage on the Syro-Transjordan border has recently assumed disconcerting proportions. Armed attacks on motor cars have resulted in several deaths from injuries including two French soldiers belonging to a pursuing party who were killed. The Anglo-French collaboration is having a salutary effect.—Reuter.

BACK TO HIS ADOPTIVE MOTHER.

SIR STANLEY REED

"Another Anglo-Indian (old style) who cannot resist the recall of his adoptive mother is Sir Stanley Reed, perhaps the most famous Editor "The Times of India" has ever had. He is returning Bombay as Managing Director of the Bombay Tramway Company. Business houses, both in England and India, have come round to the view that a prominent journalist with a long experience and a level head, is a great asset. There is still hope that I will live to die rich. Ahem!"

"The Ditcher" in Capital"

"DISILLUSIONED" AT LAST!

MR. JAMNADAS ON REFORMS.

GOVERNMENT'S AUTOCRACY.

PLEA FOR VOTABLE MILITARY BUDGET.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, August 25.

"In 1921 we started with goodwill on both sides. But in 1922 when Nonco-operation began to wane the Government's outlook changed till in 1823 it became openly autocratic and resorted to certification and we parted at the end of three years almost at daggers drawn. This description depicts the case submitted by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Kamat before the Reforms Enquiry Committee to-day. Those who heard them became convinced that the structural defects in the Central machinery are perhaps graver than they are in the provinces and even the Official Members of the Committee seemed to realise this. In Simla you have a permanent majority in opposition to an irremovable executive backed by the minority. This position courts deadlocks and it has become an issue of grave urgency whether the Reforms Enquiry can shut its eyes to this factor and concentrate its attention only on a provincial case. Mr. Jamnadas was very frank and outspoken and made out a convincing case for an immediate advance. No less useful though not very lucid was the evidence of Mr. Kamat.

ANXIOUS TO RALLY MODERATES.

The latter gave an interesting account of how on the question of Reforms the change in the angle of vision took place. In September 1921, Mr. Majumdar's resolution on autonomy was moved showing clearly that the Assembly was not satisfied with the constitutional position and the Government then anxious to rally the Moderates in combating the Non-Co-operation movement went to the length of agreeing with the Assembly that the circumstances warranted an earlier examination of the constitution than the year fixed by the Act. But soon after Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment and the exit of Mr. Montagu the conservative pair (Peel and Winterton) stepped in and told the Assembly in reply that it must explore the very elastic constitution of the Act

The Members knew that the Secretary of State was not sincere and put at once to test the Official mind. Dr. Gour moved a resolution asking the Government to make Rules or establish a convention so as to exploit the constitution as was advised by Lord Peel. This resolution was supported by the eminent lawyers in the Assembly not because they had any doubt about the legal difficulties but merely with the political objective of testing the Government's professions. Out came Sir Malcolm Hailey with a true representation of the position, namely that the Secretary of State could never divest himself of his control unless the Act was revised. This is precisely the constitutional position. But Sir Muhamed Shafi again attempted to-day, to put a wrong interpretation upon the support of the resolution given by Mr. Rangachariar and other lawyer members of the Assembly. He implied that Sir Malcolm Hailey's reading of the law was wrong. Of course, the Law Member kept silent when, Sir Malcolm was enunciating his interpretation of the Act in the Assembly.

RESPONSIVE BUT NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas put the position in a nutshell. He said, even if advance under this Act was permissible, it could not go so far as to meet any part of the public demand because it could only make the Government perhaps more responsive but not responsible. Mr. Jamnadas, however, found himself on the horns of the dilemma as a result of two counter questions of Sir Alexander Muddiman and Mr. Jinnah. The former asked if the Secretary of State's control over Simla could be relaxed but the Assembly's power was not in the least increased, would that be accept able to witness in preference to the existing system. Mr. Jamnadas realised that this might mean that the Government of India being responsible to nobody would be more autocratic than before and that was dangerous. But then pointed out Mr. Jinnah, Simla being always faced with the reality than the autocrat living six thousand miles away, would be more amenable to the popular wishes. Therefore, if only the control of the Secretary of State was relaxed and nothing else was done, even then there would be some improvement on the existing position. Witness agreed with this proposition as well. But it was appearent that leaving aside these counter manoeuvres, Mr. Jamnadas' main position was that nothing short of an introduction of responsibility was required.

SECRETARY OF STES INTERFERENCE.

He told Mr. Jinnah that boycott of first elections by the Congress gave best possible chance to the reforms to work under the most favourable conditions; But that even then the Constitution failed within three years. The Government, he bitterly complained, gave the Co-operators in the Assembly a parting kick by certifying the Salt-Tax. He thought that the Assembly was so reasonable that the Government should not have gone back upon any of its recommendations. On the other hand the Secretary of State imposed his authority by appointing that Lee Commission by scrapping the Assemby's recommendations on the Esher Report. Then again, when the Assembly rejected the enhancement of Excise Duty on cotton goods, the Secretary of State's telegrams poured in pressing the Viceroy to remove the counter duty on British cotton goods. The Maharaja of Burdwan asked how Mr. Jamnadas came to know of these telegrams witness was prepared to substantiats his charge because the Government had taken certain members of the Assembly into confidence. But the President cut short the proceedings by asking him not to disclose further secrets of the Whitehall control. The President said these were all major points. Could witness prove his statement that Whitehall interfered even in minor details. Mr. Jamnadas readily pointed to the statement in the Inchcape Report showing that in the case of a subordinate officer of the Railway Department six months' correspondence took place between Simla and the India Office. President was thus silenced. If Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had been present, he might have been able to multiply these instances as a result of his experience of the Law Membership of the Government of India. Then again, added Mr. Jamnadas, the Assembly had repeatedly protested against huge charges on account of cables exchanged between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

Mr. Jinnah asked Mr. Jamnadas' opinion about the electorate. In vain did some expect that because of his defeat, witness would consider that the electorate had not chosen wisely between him and his Swarajist opponent. He frankly told the Committee that the electorate was very intelligent and his own defeat was its proof. As a matter of fact, he said after the manner the Government let them down they could not expect to be returned. They had entered the Assembly with high hopes but were soon disillusioned about the official mind. Sir Sivaswamy tried to show that the first Assembly did good work and that it had power though no responsibility; and that witness did not subscribe to the Swarajist description of the powers of the Councils. Mr. Jamnadas hesitated perhaps in view of the autocratic use of power by the Viceroy but agreed with Sir Sivaswamy that the first Assembly did good work.

MESTON AWARD.

Mr. Jamnadas lodged a strong protest against the Meston Settlement which he thought had practically taken away whatever little good might otherwise have accrued from the new regime. Its revision was to him the vital need of the day. It appears certain that the Committee is not going into the merits of the settlement. But though there is nothing to prevent it from saying that much of the progressive schemes split at the rock of [illegible] Award. Perhaps, the most convincing argument used by Mr. Jamnadas was when, he stated that the existing situation is spoiling the morale of the public life because it made the non-officials commit themselves to view which if they knew they would be called upon to put into practice they might state with some reserve. To-day's evidence was thus satisfactory and put reason for revision of the position in the Central Government on as solid a footing as the ex-ministers have done in the case of the provinces. But will the Committee see the inevitable.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Mr. B. S. Kamat's evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee was concluded to-day and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was examined on behalf of the National Home Rule League, Bombay, whose President he is. Mr. Jamnadas's memorandum has detailed the examples of the exercise of his powers by the Secretary of State and certification by the Governor-General which resulted in the rejection of important resolutions of the Assembly. He held that his party gave the best trial to the Reforms in the Central Government, but realised that unless responsibility was introduced in the centre constitution could not be worked. He added that from the day non-co-operation collapsed Government's attitude changed until it openly became autocratic.

Mr. B. S. Kamat, whose evidence was not concluded on Thursday, appeared when a Committee reassembled this morning. Replying to Dr. Paranjpye he said he had a big stake in the country and did not have any apprehension that any interests would suffer as a result of a further grant of responsibility.

Dr. Paranjpye asked as to what were matters on which the first Assembly showed itself keen.

Mr. Kamat replied that the Assembly discussed, in September 1921. Mr. Majudar's resolution for the grant of autonomy.

The official attitude was neutral, and eventually Sir William Vincent, on behalf of Government agreed to communicate to the Secretary of State, the wish of the

(Continued on page 9.)

KASHELI BRIDGE BUNGLE

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

ALLEGATIONS OF WASTE OF MONEY.

DEMAND FOR THOROUGH ENQUIRY.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr V. J. Patel presiding. The Kasheli Bridges question was discussed for more than three hours—the whole sitting being devoted for the purpose—and in the end after an acrimonious debate the amendment moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for the appointment of a Committee was passed by the House by a very large majority. There were lengthy and vigorous speeches throughout, but the Corporation insisted on an enquiry into the whole affair.

KASHELI BRIDGES QUESTION.

The Corporation continued discussion on the Kasheli Bridges. The chairman of the Standing Committee had moved approving of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, and the revised estimate of Rs. 60,22,961 for the construction of the two new bridges at Kasheli in connection with the Tansa Completion works together with the roadway thereon and that sanction be given for funds to the extent of Rs. 47,46,961 to meet the cost of the construction of the bridges without the roadway.

To this Mr. K. F. Nariman had moved an amendment asking for the appointment of a Committee to investigate further whether the contract with Braithwaite and Co. was legal; if not legal opinion be taken in the matter, what steps disciplinary or otherwise should be taken against the officers concerned, etc.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi said it would have been better for the Standing Committee to have come to the Corporation in a straightforward way, instead of appointing their own Committee to go into the question. The Committee had failed to come to a conclusion, which was apparent from the speech of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, and that was they had not been able to trace the officer who was responsible for the heavy loss to the Corporation. Some officers were responsible for this blunder, and they were unable to find out who it was. They were asked to approve [illegible] and in the next sentence they were asked to sanction only Rs. 47 lakhs. The Corporation were not engineering contractors that they should undertake to build roads for Government for military or other purposes, and if Government wanted such roads they should have constructed them themselves! Besides, Government had not even provided for their share of Rs. 13 lakhs in the Budget, and he wanted to know how that amount was now going to be provided. At any rate, he was afraid it would take a very long time to realise the sum from Government, since the contract was given prices of material had gone down, and he wanted to know whether the Corporation had got any advantage from this fall in prices. He feared there was no responsible supervision from the very beginning over the whole thing. They wanted an open and just enquiry, and he hoped the House would adopt Mr. Nariman's amendment.

"WORK MUST PROCEED NOW."

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said the report of the Sub-Committee was exhaustive and gave full particulars. They were all agreed, however, that the work must proceed now, as they wanted to have more water in the city as soon as possible. He had no objection to an enquiry, provided the work proceeded. He would move an amendment that the last paragraph of Mr Nariman's amendment withholding sanction to the amount be deleted. He did think that Messrs. Balubhai and Nariman, who were criminal lawyers did not much know about civil law, which was applicable to this case. He moved that sanction be given to the amount of Rs. 47 lakhs. This substituting the last para of the amendment of Mr. Nariman.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded. He said their experts were responsible for the muddle. They were losing money by delay, and they would get nothing out of an enquiry, except perhaps a vote of censure on the officers concerned. They were already short of water and there was very little water in the Tulsi and Vehar Lakes.

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved:—(1) This Corporation having read the report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, dated the 15th July 1924, together with the minutes of dissent on the Kasheli Bridges Revised Estimates and the resolution of the Standing Committee thereon, dated the 6th August 1924, regrets the heavy excess of expenditure over the original estimates and the unbusinesslike and irresponsible manner in which the work has been carried on throughout; but in order to prevent a deadlock in the work of the Bridge construction and subject to time being the essence of the contracts approves of the revised estimate of Rs. 60,22,961 for the work and sanctions the expenditure up to Rs. 47,46,961 for that purpose subjects to the understanding that all items that are not essential for the purpose of the water-pipes and the trolly-way will be either eliminated or proportionately reduced.

(2) That a Committee be appointed to consider and report, in consultation with the Commissioner:—

(a) The circumstances leading up to the adoption of the existing site for the new bridges without taking borings and the excess of expenditure resulting from such an abnormal procedure; (b) Whether, and if so, why the design and specification of the Bridges were accepted from the contractors inspite of the protest of the Consulting Engineer and inspite of his offer repeatedly made to prepare a design himself; (c) To ascertain the exact figure of the cost of the Roadway and the recurring expenditure thereon which may be chargeable to the Government for the use of the Roadway; (d) To ascertain whether the bridges as now designed are unnecessarily stronger beyond the requirements of the pipe-track and the Rdadway and the cost of making them so unduly strong; (e) To ascertain the name or names of officers responsible for the extra cost and for the illegal undertaking of the construction of the Roadway and the extent of their responsibility in these and other matters in connection with the building of the bridges and also to ascertain the contractor's share if any in the responsibility; (f) To suggest ways and means by which the loss that may have been or might be caused to the Corporation in this matter can be made good.

(3) That the Standing Committee be requested to hand over to the Committee which is being appointed by this resolution all the information about the cost of the bridge building on receiving the same from the Railway Companies and other public bodies in the Thana District.

(4) The new Committee will have access to all papers, estimates and correspondence that may be with the Commissioner S. E. T. W. Captain Macdonald Clarke and the contractors in connection with these bridges and it will have power to take such legal and technical advice in this matter as may be necessary.

(5) The Commissioner be requested to ascertain and deduct from the said sum of Rs. 47,46,961 the amount that might be due to the Corporation up to the 31st August 1924, on account of reduction in the prices of material which the Contractors have agreed to refund and to retain a further sum of Rs. two lakhs against the amount of the rebate that might become due hereafter.

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the amendment proposed by Mr. Nariman did not go far enough. He approved of the appointment of a Corporation's Committee to look into the matter so that the Corporation might know what to do, with the investigations. It would not be at all desirable to stop the construction work, for the overhead charges would be too much. They had approved of the estimates already and Mr. Nariman was a party to it and they could not get out of the contract simply because there was no signed and executed contract. They must remember that the contractors had a remedy against the Corporation in the way of damages, and it was not proper for the Corporation to try to get out of the contract in that way. It was one of those cases in which the Corporation was distinguishing itself more and more as an extravagant body. This Corporation and their officers almost revelled in exceeding their original estimates by ten or twenty lakhs of rupees. When the Commissioner first came before them with an estimate of 25 lakhs he was almost apologetic, and said it was on insurance against shortage of water supply. And yet the Commissioner was telling them that he would do the same thing over again, if such a contingency ever arose. The Commissioner had justified everything he had done, and, further, he had threatened the Corporation to do the same thing over again if necessary. The Corporation must prevent this Commissioner and the future Commissioners from bungling in this most extraordinary way. Far from making any amends the Commissioner was saying that he would do the same thing over again. The speaker then referred to the pamphlet issued by the Commissioner last year when the members visited the Tansa Lake and said it was printed merely for the purpose of "boosting" himself, to show that nothing was designed better, nothing was estimated better, and nothing was executed better!

KNACK OF SELF-ADVERTISEMENT.

Continuing, the speaker congratulated the Commissioner on his knack for advertising himself, and it would have done credit to the proprietors of the "Daily Mail." (Laughter). He complained that old records showed that rock was found under the old bridge and yet they were told that no rock was found! No doubt on account of the new plans the pipe line was shortened but the depth of the bed-rock was found at 28 feet deeper than on the site of the present bridge. The plans for the bridges were forced on Mr. MacDonald Clark; he had asked to be allowed to make the plans but he was given no opportunity to do so, and yet he was their bridge engineer. He wanted to know how the figures for the roadway were arrived at. Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Sabnis of the Secretary's office would tell them that they had found several mistakes in the estimates; for instance the same item was charged twice over. The bridge was made stronger than was required, and while the pipe line was resting on the cantilevers the roadway occupied the greater part of the bridge. He wanted to fix the responsibility on the proper persons concerned in the matter and they must try and see whether they could recover the sum they had lost. He was surprised that the bridge was costing them double the amount per foot it was costing the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company who were building a stronger and wider bridge at a greater depth in the creek.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai seconding said they wanted a thorough enquiry into the whole matter in order to open the eyes of the public, the Standing Committee and the Corporation as to the way their funds were wasted. The situation was, they had depended on the statements made by the Municipal Commissioner, and they had come to this point that they had to spend Rs. 14 lakhs more than was necessary. He did not think the Commissioner was justified in spending Rs. 14 lakhs on the bare chance of giving them more water earlier. The Commissioner must be very careful in spending public money and he ought to have consulted the proper experts before making his plans. But the Commissioner was in a hurry to give the contract to Braithwaite without properly ascertaining facts, specifications and plans. It was the business of the Commissioner to find out the depth, etc of the bed-rock, but he had failed to do so, and the Commissioner was solely responsible for this. It was he alone who had made this indecent haste, which had lost them 14 lakhs of rupees. When the original plans were submitted this shortage of water supply in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes was never feared, and it was only now that this bogey was brought forward to support his case.

THE COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Commissioner said he congratulated Mr. Desai on his ignorance! He personally took the whole responsibility for the plans, etc., as he alone was responsible to the Corporation and not the officers. There had been no blunder, no muddle or no irregularity, and not one pie of the Corporation's money had been lost. On the other hand the action taken by him had saved good many lakhs of rupees and infinite number of lives. That statement nobody could deny. When he reviewed his conduct in this affair he felt that he had not committed any mistake and that no sensible person would have taken any other action in the matter than he had taken. He was right and he still believed himself to be perfectly right, because he had not lost any money and saved lots of lives. He complained that all klnds of silly accusations had been made against his officers, and he was sorry if he had offended anybody by that statement. The Sub-Committee had come to the conclusion that the Commissioner had not given Mr. Clark enough responsibility in the matter. When the Bridge started Mr. Smith came and he confessed that he was not a bridge engineer, and he asked the speaker to get one. The Executive had to be ashamed of only one estimate and that was prepared by Mr. Stonebridge, but then he was not an expert and he was working there during the time some other officer was on leave, and he wanted to save the Corporation some money. The Corporation had blamed him very much for not consulting expert advisor, but he would inform them that it was commonsense which had predominated when the expert's plans came before him and the Standing Committee and they were revised. He was sure posterity would be thankful to him and his officers for all that they had done, and they would remember the good they had done as they were remembering th works done on the previous Tansa pipe lines which had been handed over to them. The Commissioner said he had lots of water at Tansa, but he was unable to get it into the city, owing to the absence of adequate pipe line. The whole pipe line had a clear year's start of the Bridge, he said. The Commissioner then went minutely into the whole history of the scheme which had caused him to revise his estimates over and over again. The Corporation had asked the Commissioner to proceed further with the scheme as soon as possible and he did so. If he had brought the pipe line by the longer way it would have cost him 10 lakhs more for pipes alone, without counting the cost of the land which would have to be acquired. Whatever he might have done it would not have cost them anything less than it had done now. The major portion of 45 lakhs was due to the great depth at which rock could be found. He then read a letter from the Government (Transferred Departments) to say that with reference to his letter to the Government asking them to raise their contribution to Rs. 13,10,000 "the Government would be prepared to raise their contribution to the figure that may be agreed upon as their share of the excess on the original estimated cost of the portion which strictly pertained to the roadway." He said by bringing more water into the city at an early date they would be saving the Corporation lots of money by way of sinking fund and interest charges on their 4½ crores on Tansa Completion schemes.

Mrs. Hodgkinson said as Mr. Balubhai had already prejudged the issue by his bitter speech, he should not be included in the Committee.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said some of the items shown in the estimates ought not to have been there at all, and he thought the whole matter required to be investigated by the Police.

"A VERY SERIOUS MISTAKE."

Mr. Jehangir Petit said the officers concerned should have taken the borings and prepared approximate estimates and the work should have been placed in charge of a wholetime expert, instead of a part-time officer. There was no proof that borings were taken and that an estimate of 25 lakhs would rise to a figure of 60 lakhs, and the Commissioner's letter did not provide for such a contingency. It was never expected by any one that a figure of 25 lakhs would lead to a rise of 60 lakhs, and he did not find any indication given by any one of such a contingency, and he considered that as a very important fact in the whole proceedings. It was the duty of the Commissioner and the officer in charge to have come to the Corporation and told them that the figures would rise to an enormous amount. The Corporation was entitled as a deliberative body to expect from the executive all the details of a scheme of such a magnitude, and he thought it was a very serious mistake on the part of the executive to have increased the original figures. If they had known that the figures were likely to be increased to such an extent they would have had a chance of revising their position, or retracing their steps, but now they had gone so far that they were compelled to go with the scheme. They would have been able in that case to save about 10 to 14 lakhs of rupees

The President asked Mr. Jamnadas where he had got his statement that Mr. Clark had offered to make the plans and estimates himself, but the offer was refused. He personally could not find it anywhere.

Mr. Jamnadas said he spoke from his own personal knowledge, and it was a fact, but he did not want the House to assume it. The Sub-Committee's report stated that the Special Consulting Engineer had protested against designs being accepted from the constructing engineers.

Mr. Petit said he accepted the statement. He said it was stated that no borings were taken because it was feared there would be delay, but eight months after a boring plant was ordered from Calcutta. And that incident required to be explained.

Mr. Tairsee moved an amendment adding the words: "The Committee must also consider whether the Corporation by a resolution sanctioning the plans was also not guilty of unbusinesslike conduct." He said instead of hunting one head, it was better to hunt 72 heads, as the Corporation then consisted.

Mr. Jamnadas wanted to delete the word "irresponsible" from his amendment as he had been promised support by a large majority in that case. The Corporation, however, refused him this permission.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai said the Corporation must also accept liability in the case.

Mr. Tairsee's amendment was then put to vote and only two voted for it, and the rest against. It was lost. Mr. Jamnadas's amendment was adopted by 36 for and 9 against, the other amendments being withdrawn.

The Corporation then adjourned till 9 p.m. to-day.

FLOODS IN PUNJAB

DR. SATYAPAL'S MOVING APPEAL

Dr. Satyapal, the General Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, wires under 25th August Lahore:—

The Committee appointed by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee to organize the relief operations in the area ruined by the floods of the Indus is working very satisfactorily. Flour and other requisites are being distributed to the needy. Volunteers go to visit the affected spots and administer relief. The paucity of floods is greatly felt. The Congress workers are busy in collecting wheat or cash. The Gujranwala public has made a generous response; but still all this is absolutely inadequate. In comparison to what is needed actually. The affliction and misery are universal and measures on a large scale are needed. May I, therefore, make an earnest appeal to the philanthropists, Fellow beings of ours rendered absolutely destitute and helpless. The signs of agony and anguish that I personally saw on the faces of the poor sufferers have made an indelible impression on my mind. The sight of well of men and women staying on some mounds with nothing to protect them from the heat drew tears from the eyes of us all. If money could be utilized for any useful object, I think this is a fit occasion for it. To render succour to the needy, to administer relief to the grief stricken, to provide food for the hungry, clothing for the naked and medicine for the sick, is the greatest good that a man can do. I, therefore, respectfully and yet with full force request all kind hearted people to contribute to this fund meant for the help of these unfortunate victims.

U. P. POSTAL AND R. M S, CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The third session of U. P. Provincial Postal and R.M.S. Conference commenced to-day at Allahabad with the Hon. Mr. Syed Raza Ali of the Council of State as the President. In the course of his address referring to the question of application of surplus revenue he said that the demand of postal employees for applying surplus revenue to improving the department or to bettering the conditions of the service of its employees was one with which he was in full agreement. Long and inconvenient hours during which they had to work, paucity of holidays, absence of social amenities in rural offices, all pointed in one direction, namely, it was primarily the duty of the Government to remove the irregularities and to approximate as nearly as may be possible the conditions of their service to those employed in Telegraph Department. The Chairman of the Reception Committee was Pandit Kunjbehari Avasthe, Post Master of Allahabad and General Secretary, Pandit Sham Behari. There was a large number of delegates including several post masters European and Indian.

THE INDUS FLOODS

ANTI-AKALI PROPAGANDA

THE PUNJAB MINISTERSHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

The unseating of Ch. Lal Chand, Minister for Agriculture from the Punjab Legislative Council, has made speculation rife about his successor in Ministerial office. The names of a number of Hindu members of the Council have been mentioned simultaneously. Raja Narindra Nath, Raizada Bhagat Ram and Dr. Gokal Chand Narang have been named as likely candidates for the post of Minister for Agriculture. The suggestion that Dr. Gokal Chand Narang was also in the run, caused some surprise in the public, for he was elected on the Swaraj Party ticket. But the gentleman has issued a timely disclaimer and set the popular criticism at rest. He expressed himself strongly at the last session of the Council when he said that the Council was becoming a farce because the Government did not abide by its decisions and carried on its work in the old autocratic manner. Surely such a member cannot be said to be in *persona grata* with the officials. Out of the remaining two candidates, Raizada Bhagat Ram is a lawyer with a crowded practice, and would not care much for a Ministership. Raja Narindra Nath is a retired Commissioner and the public lot falls on him. The Governor has been very reticent in the matter and has given no inkling as to his coming choice.

FLOOD RELIEF.

It is not South India alone which has suffered from heavy floods during the last rainy season; for the Indus has wrought havoc in the Muzaffargarh district and the neighbouring country. Thousands of people have been rendered heartless with nothing to eat or clothe themselves. The accounts of the Indus Floods have created quite a sensation in this Province and public-spirited gentlemen are organising the relief work. The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has taken the earliest opportunity of handling the situation. It has deputed some of its workers to supply first-hand information and to suggest the means of relieving the misery of the suffering people. But it is a matter of great concern that the Committee has got no funds at its disposal to meet the pressing need of the time. It has made a very pathetic and moving appeal to the people of all religions, classes or creeds to send money for the relief work. For the present a small sum has been earmarked for rendering immediate aid to the sufferers. It is contemplated that the first thing to be done would be the starting of *langars* or free kitchens. The next item of importance would be the supply of clothes. The Congress relief is intended for all the sufferers without any considerations of caste and creed.

The Punjab Government has also issued a communique describing the trouble created by the inundation and expressing sympathy for the sufferers. It is understood that Provincial branches of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Associations have sent their representatives to the district to give any aid which is within the power of these societies to render.

THE AKALI SITUATION.

The Akali Situation remains unchanged. Neither the Government nor the Akalis seem to have been tired of this long and protracted struggle, and the possibility of an early settlement between the Government and the Sikh Community has become somewhat remote. The break-down of peace negotiations has been followed by a counter propaganda which divides itself in several parts. It has become well-known now that the Government is taking a prominent part in using its influence and in organising and carrying on the work of propaganda and publicity. The protracted trial of the Akali Sikh leaders in the Lahore Fort is one of the most expensive State trial held in this country; and the suspense and anxiety that it has caused in the public is beyond description. At one time it was hoped that with the settlement of the Akali-Government disputes this historic trial would come to an end. But this hope has been wrecked, at least for the present.

In the districts mostly inhabited by the Sikhs, some anti-Akali Committees have been organised and started, and it is attempted by means of these Committees to give publicity to the Government's view points and its versions of the everyday happenings. The opposition to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee from among the Sikhs themselves is represented by the Shiromani Sikh Sudhar Committee and the Central Sikh Publicity Committee. These two bodies seem to have come into existence simply for the purpose of carrying on a hostile propaganda against the working of the S. G. P. C. Their object is to appeal to the Sikh masses to throw off their allegiance to the S. G. P. C. and to check their activities against the Government. These Committees are carrying on their propaganda by means of regular publicity.

The accounts of the March of Shahidi Jathas to Jaito have been published in the papers of this country and the Jaito happenings are already well-known to our countrymen in other provinces. Another scene of hostilities which is coming into prominence is at Bhai Pheru, at a few miles distance from Lahore. Originally there was a dispute between the Akalis and the Mahants of a Gurdwara at Bhai Pheru and the lands attached to it. This dispute has now grown in volume and importance. A large number of Akalis are arrested and sentenced at the spot by a Magistrate specially posted at the place. But the march of the Akali bands remains as continuous as before. A few days back the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore with some other officials of the Police and about 400 constables went to Bhai Pheru to watch the situation and make arrests. He has arrested over 1,000 Akalis but the situation has not become normal yet. The wave of Akali footmen seems to maffle all the measures so far adopted by the Governent and the Government's time-honoured policy of prolonging matters has not succeeded, upto this time, in this case.

ADVICE TO MR. DAS.

"WILL HE NOW LEARN WISDOM?"

BOGEY OF MURDER CAMPAIGN REVIVAL.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Discussing the anticipated vote on the Ministers' salaries in the Bengal Legislature to-morrow, the "Times" refers to the possibility, in the event of a hostile verdict, of the Governor deciding to prorogue the recalcitrant Council forthwith and, in exercise of powers vested in him by constitution, to take over the administration of the Transferred Departments.

The paper says that the Government's duty is clear. The British authorities in India cannot tolerate any attempt to revive the murder campaign which has previously disgraced Bengal and if bribery and corruption continue to make proceedings in the provincial Council a tragic farce they will have to govern without legislature. Perhaps, at the last moment, Mr. Das may learn wisdom or moderate and independent elements in the Council may find spirit to resist the extremist pressure.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S SUBURBS.

(Continued from page 6.)

school and boys and girls from the suburbs in hundreds have to forego the advantages of free air and light during the best part of the day and be huddled up together in crowded ill-ventilated school-rooms of the city. Thus our boys and girls loose half the advantages of a healthy suburban life. Similarly there is no hospital not even good dispensaries and even for first-aid help in cases of accidents, victims have to be carried to Bombay. In the matter of providing roads, the existing Notified Areas Committee's administration has woefully failed, people at Malad, Borivli and even Vile-Parle having to go to their bungalows built 10 to 15 years ago through mud and narrow lanes.

Official Autocracy.

Thus it is clear that there is no satisfactory provision and maintainance of public and utility services such as roads, dispensaries, water-supply, sanitation and education. This was due to these duties being left in the hands of officialised Notified Areas Committees where there are two nominees of indifferent and absentee landlords and two official nominees with an official chairman. Some of these Committees had been persuaded to delegate all their powers to the official chairman as at Malad so that there was complete autocratic rule of one man who wielded full revenue, municipal and magisterial powers. What this leads to, came to light in the Thana Civil Court whose protection had to be sought even by a man of the high position and standing of Sir Narayen Chandavarkar against such an autocracy. It was this case that revealed autocracy in its naked hideous form and forced the hands of reluctant Development officers to agree to the necessity of overhauling the present machinery of local authority in the suburbs. A demand for overhauling this machinery was made some eight years ago in the old Legislative Council by Mr. V. J. Patel and Government accepted his resolution by slightly modifying it. Yet nothing was done for eight long years. In the Bombay Administration Report of 1922-23 in Chapter LX it is stated that "during the past decade the policy of Government has been to give more power to Local Bodies. In 1920 the popular composition of the Municipalities was largely increased by a widening of the franchise and the cutting down of the nominated councillors to one-fifth of the total. Moreover, all Presidents were elected."

Govt.'s Climb-down.

Thus while municipal franchise was widened all over the Presidency even in small towns and villages, we in the suburbs of the second city of the Empire, were to be satisfied with the rule of officialised Notified Areas Committees. When I pressed the matter on the attention of the Hon Minister in charge of Local Self-Government, I was informed unofficially that the Development officers were opposed to replacing these Committees by a popularly elected Municipality, as the latter might not support their Development schemes. However, Sir Narayan's case brought the matter to crisis and forced Government to come to a decision. They have now appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials and invited suggestions as to the best form of Municipality for the suburbs. Representations by associations and individuals have been already submitted and the Committee will shortly meet to examine witnesses before drawing up their Report. Let us, therefore, examine various suggestions that are likely to come up before the Committee so that the public both in the suburbs and the city who are interested in the matter may come to a correct understanding of the question and may support the best view that may commend itself to them.

LITERARY FANTASY

WISDOM OF AGE AND YOUTH

SIR M. SADLER ON LORD BALFOUR'S TEXT.

Sir Michael Sadler, Master of University College, Oxford, in mail week was the principal guest at a luncheon held under the auspices of the City of London Vacation Course, at the Imperial Hotel. Mr. Stephen Walsh, Minister for War, who had been invited, wrote regretting that he had not sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be present.

Mr. Donald A. Mackenzie presided.

Sir Michael Sadler based his address on a speech made by the Earl of Balfour last Saturday at Hinchingbrooke to a number of students, to whom he said: "The younger generation must learn the lesson of life for themselves, and they will learn it better if they are not lectured to by people who are certainly their elders, but are by no means their betters."

The students, said Sir Michael, must have enjoyed that mixture of compliment and irony. Whenever he heard Lord Balfour, his charm and tone of voice and smile made him want to agree with him, but these qualities did not always produce the will to believe.

Shelley, the boy, the great poet that was to be, the young scientist as he seemed more likely to be, used to be lectured to by his father, Mr. Timothy Shelley, and what a mess the father made of it. (Laughter.) When Shelley was at University College, Oxford, he studied crystallography, and came back from a lecture very much annoyed because it was all about stones.

Lord Balfour made him think that a mistake was made in the choice of education for Shelley after he left Eton. He ought to have been sent to Ireland and put under the care of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, the great educationist, and father of a family so big that it became a school. (Cheers and laughter.) He took his own boy to Rousseau for advice. (Shelley might have married Maria Edgeworth, and Jane Austen ought to have been the bridesmaid and godmother to their first baby. (Laughter.) She would have been the best godmother in the world.

CATO AND FASCISMO.

Justification could be found in ancient history for Lord Balfour's remarks. Cato was an old man and lectured very much, with the result that he drove his listeners towards an antique form of Fascismo, however little he intended so to do. Many Athenians ostracised Aristides because he was so just. But was Lord Balfour's dictum wholly true? Shelley liked being lectured to by William Godwin so much that he married his daughter, and, though his short after-life was made pretty miserable by some of Godwin's letters, he showed himself rather an angel by the way he replied to his father-in-law.

Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, one of our greatest teachers, was a name to be mentioned only with gratitude. But he was no lover of humanist literature. He liked neither "Pickwick" nor "Nicholas Nickleby," and thought them rather demoralising to the boys of Rugby School. The three volumes of the memoirs of William Hickie, the son of a leading attorney, who was a great friend of Edmund Burke's brother Richard, showed that Hickie not only spent an extravagant and altogether delightful life here and in India in the time of Warren Hastings, but they showed the way in which young men of our class carried on before the evangelical movement made England serious.

He would have liked Arnold to have listened to a good many lectures by Hickie, who in his turn would have been benefited by being lectured to by that saintly man, one of the great writers of the English language, and a great educator, William Law. Law, in his turn, would have profited by being talked to by Moliere, if the dates would have allowed. There was a great affinity between them, both being satirists. Moliere would have taught him a little light-handedness.

CALBIN AND RABELAIS.

Moliere he would have liked to see under the care of Calvin, who would have been all the better perhaps for a long summer holiday with Rabelais. (Loud laughter.) Rabelais in turn might well have been brought up at the school at Mantua, to which the Headmaster of Winchester had just referred, the school of that great humorist, Vittorino da Feltre.

We know how clever these statesmen were. Lord Balfour was really conveying to those students without saying it that older people had learnt the wisdom of life, or something of it, and that one could chew the cud of it all the better if one was not lectured to by persons who were certainly younger but not better than themselves. (Cheers and laughter.) But think how much was gained when young John Ruskin, only in his twenties, had the courage to bring out the first two volumes of "Modern Painters" and changed the whole view of the different values of different artists' works. Think of William Wordsworth's preface to the second edition of his poems in which he showed the world one could have great poems in very simple language touching with deep feeling the simplest things of life. Think how sorry Sir George Beaumont, that great art critic, would have been if young John Constable at Cole Orton had not questioned his axiom that one could not have the picture of a beautiful landscape without a big brown trees.

There was a great deal in young people saying their minds to old people, and in their virtues. We should hear what faults and in being wisely encouraged in their virtues. We should hear what young people could say to us what they thought defective in our views and narrow in our sympathies. There was a great deal to be said in favour of the young lecturing the old and the old lecturing the young, provided the lecturer had insight, sympathy, and just a touch of honour. (Cheers.)

SIR LESLIE WILSON AT BELGAUM.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 25.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson arrived here this morning on an official visit. They were accorded a public reception. During the morning His Excellency inspected the Vaccine Institute and received addresses from the municipality and District Local Board to which he replied. He visited afterwards the Civil Hospital.

His Excellency and Lady Wilson were the guests of the Commissioner at a luncheon. In the afternoon His Excellency granted interviews and paid informal visit to club. In the evening His Excellency and Lady Wilson dined with the officers of the 10/5th Mahrattas Light Infantry.

LANDED ARISTOCRACY OF DECCAN.

TEST OF GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor in reply to the address of the Deccan Sardars on August 23.

"Sardars of the Deccan. I have had very great pleasure in accepting this address from you and I thank you for myself and on behalf of Lady Wilson for your very cordial expressions of good will.

The history of your distinguished order had already attracted my attention, and you will find me always ready to maintain the rights and dignities of an order of historic and political importance such as yours. In times of change, like the present, the value to the State of the influence exercised by the old and respected landed aristocracy of the Deccan can hardly be overestimated, and I am in cordial agreement with what has been the settled policy of Government to maintain your social and political status unimpaired. As you know, I am this year having the pleasure of returning the visits of all the first class Sardars who have paid a visit to me, and I am glad to be able to meet your wishes, and I shall certainly hope to repay visits to the first class Sardars in the last year of my office as I am doing this year.

At present you have one seat in the Legislative Council reserved for yourselves, and this reservation is intended to recognise that your interests are distinguishable from those of smaller landholders. Your constituency, however, is necessarily a small one, being less than 500, while the whole Presidency, with a population of about 2 crores, has less than 100 elected representatives, or less than one for every two lakhs of the population. In these democratic days, I fear it would be difficult to justify an increase in your representation on the Council, which, as the law stands, could not be effected without the sanction of the Secretary of State. I would remind you, however, that in every Legislative Assembly in the world, it is not only numbers that count, but character and dignity, and I feel sure that the views of your selected representatives will always carry the weight that they deserve in the deliberations of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

WAR SERVICES.

My Government and I fully recognise the loyal services which you rendered in the Great War, and the valuable example you set in being foremost in all movements which assisted Government to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion, and it gives me particular satisfaction to note that six of your number have been granted Honorary Commissions in recognition of your services in obtaining recruits.

It is always a pleasure to me to meet the Sardars either collectively, as on the present occasion, or individually, as, in so many cases I have already done. In the short time I have been here I think I may say that I number many among you as my friends: I trust I shall learn to know you all better during my tenure of office, and that I shall always receive your support in the difficult tasks which must lie ahead.

I thank you all again for the manner in which you have welcomed me to Poona, and for your kindly and courteous good wishes. You may rest assured that I shall do all that lies in my power to promote the social and economic condition of the people of this Presidency and I trust that in this task, I may rely, as my predecessors have with welll placed confidence relied, on your assistance and support. I deeply appreciate the opportunity you have given me to-day of receiving the assurance of your friendship and of your loyalty to the British Crown.

WORLD FLIERS.

LONDON, Aug. 24..

Washington.—The Air Service announces that the worldfliers Smith and Nelson have arrived at Wigt at after a flight of two and a quarter hours.—Reuter.

A FRUITLESS SEARCH.

New York.—Cruiser "Millwaukee" reports that the search for Locatelli is fruitless.—Reuter.

"DISILLUSIONED" AT LAST!

(Continued from page 7.)

House for an early examination of the Constitution. The Government's attitude appeared to Mr. Kamat as satisfactory, but after this resolution was forwarded to the Secretary of State, Lord Montague and a change in the angle of vision took place.

The Secretary of State replied that the Constitution was sufficiently elastic and should be explored before a demand for more was put forward. Accordingly, Dr. Gour moved a resolution urging that 2 Rules be framed under Sections 19-A, 129-A etc., to explore all avenues of advance within the Constitution. Though this resoluion was supported by the Assembly, Sir Malcolm Hailey in opposing it stated that nothing substantial could be done so long as according to his interpretation of sections responsibilities of the Secretary of State could not be abandoned. Mr. Kamat added that the demand for converting non-votable into votable items, under the Act, similarly failed as a result of the ruling of law officers of the Crown.

The Assembly's resolutions on important subjects like that on the Esher report were not accepted by the Secretary of State. Thus the goodwill which permeated their discussions in 1921 disappeared in 1923, and the Assembly and Government were at daggers drawn in 1923, as a result of certification of the Salt Tax and the restoration of the demand for a Royal Commission.

Answering more questions of Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. Kamat urged the grant of financial autonomy to provinces and doing away with the provision for the previous sanction of the Governor-General in case of provincial legislation. He considered that the previous sanction of the Governor-General prejudged the issues raised by the particular Bill and that if the Bill was allowed to have two readings without such previous sanction the Governor-General would then be able to have a proper idea of the merit of a bill before it was read the third time.

Replying to Mr. Jinnah, he agreed that an independent tribunal might be set up to adjudcate the disputes arising between Provinces and the Central Government about legislation.

In reply to Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. Kamat opined that the Non-Brahmin Maharattas should no longer enjoy the privilege of the reservation of seats because in the last election although only seven seats were reserved for them they secured no less than eleven. Maharattas were quite wide awake and no need for protection existed. As a matter of fact Brahmins were losing seats.

FEAR OF "TERRIFIC DISCONTENT."

Asked by Dr. Paranjpye to state the feeling in the country if the recommendations of the Committee fell below the expectation, Mr. Kamat remarked that there would be terrific discontent throughout India.

Mr. Kamat was next examined by Mr. Jinnah. He agreed with Mr. Jinnah that he (witness) belonged to the Sober section of political opinion, had never been an Extremist, and believed in a safe and steady change. Mr. Kamat thought the electorate was intelligent and believed the impossible position in the centre where an irremoveable Executive was faced with an irresponsible legislature was the fundamental structural defect and must be remedied. He thought goodwill provided only grease to work the Constitution, but could not remedy its defects.

Mr. Jinnah remarked that sound constitutions produced better goodwill.

Mr. Kamat, replying to questions of Mr Jinnah, observed that in the light of section 131 the Secretary of State could not divest himself of his control and he quoted from the Montford Report to support his view that the joint authors did not contemplated delegation in respect of "reserved" subjects.

Mr. Jinnah asked as to what was the object of the witness on the previous day in advocating transfer of power to the High Commissioner in respect of financial operations.

Mr. Kamat was also examined on this point by Sir Arthur Froom and Sir Sivaswamy. The position he took up generally was that at present large balances were held with the Bank of England which should be made available partly in India for the purpose of financing commerce and trade. Moreover the Secretary of State was holding this money in short deposits at a very small rate of interest, say two per cent, while the Government of India was raising the loan at five per cent. Mr. Kamat felt that the High Commissioner in conducting financial operations in England would be Acting Agent of the Government of India.

Mr. Jinnah, thereupon, pointed out that the Order in Council appointing the High Commissioner showed that the High Commissioner was to act under supervision and control of the Secretary of State.

The Persident and Sir Muhamed Shafi referred Mr. Jinnah to the Act defining the position of the High Commissioner.

Sir Muhamed Shafi suggested that there was nothing in the Act at present which precluded the Secretary of State transferring such functions to High Commissioner.

Witness said he was a lay man, and could not opine either way.

Mr. Jinnah said it was impossible for the Secretary of State to divest himself of his powers under the Act.

Replying to Sir Sivaswamy, witness stated that a special lower franchise might be given to the "Depressed Classes" with a reservation of seats and that the nomination of "Depressed Classes" representatives be done away with.

MR. J. DWARKADAS' EVIDENCE

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who was a member of the first Legislative Assembly was next called in. Replying to Sir Alexander Muddiman, he informed the Committee that membership of the Home Rule League in Bombay was 200 and included representatives of all communities Asked about the Mahomedan proportion, Mr. Jamnadas said about ten Mahomedans were members of the Bombay Branch.

The President asked whether this was approximately the proportion all over India. Witness said probably that was so.

Replying to the President on the memorandum submitted by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas about provincial legislation, witness instanced the trouble felt over the Port Trust Amendment Bill in the Bombay Council and suggested that previous sanction should be done away with in the case of provincial legislation, whether official or private, and that it could be obtained before the third stage was proceeded with.

PROTEST AGAINST TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Questioned by Sir Muhamed Shafi about the terms of Reference of the Committee against which Mr. Jamnadas' League had protested, Mr. Jamnadas modified his statement by admitting that while the enquiry was unlimited the Committee was limited in respect of making recommendations. Witness held the view that advance was not possible by Rules under Section 19-A.

Sir Muhamed said assuming that some advance was possible within that section, was witness then opposed to use that section?

Mr. Jamnadas replied that he did not think action under 19A could satisfy any one.

The President asked whether if it was possible to relax control of the Secretary of State, would witness choose to have the existing position or have the Government of India under lesser control of the Secretary of State? Mr. Jamnadas said he would not like the Government of India to play the role of an autocrat. He thought that the Secretary of State's power was safeguarded by Section 131. In his memorandum, witness had complained that even in minor details of administration, the Secretary of State interfered.

Asked by Sir Muhamed to give instances, witness referred to the appointment of the Lee Commission and the rejection of an important portion of the Assembly's demands in connection with the Esher Report. The President remarked that these were not instances of minor details. Thereupon Mr. Jamnadas added that he knew from the Inchcape Report the case of a subordinate officer of the Railway Department about whom correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State lasted for six months.

Replying to Mr. Jinnah, witness said that he certainly thought that between the Government of India and the Secretary of State (who was 6,000 miles away from India) he would choose the former, because it would be more amenable to public opinion. That was why he would impress on the Committee the necessity for relaxation of the Secretary of State's control. The electorates in the Bombay Presidency were intelligent. Even in the remotest corners of villages in Gujarat which witness had visited the electorates at any rate understood the broad issues before the country.

Mr. Jinnah: Do you say so in spite of the fact that you were defeated at the last election?

Witness: I have no hesitation in saying that it was because they understand the broad issues that they defeated me.

Mr. Jinnah: They considered you were rather inclined to support the existing Constitution.

Witness: If you will permit me I will go into the history of my defeat at the last election.

The President: It is not necessary.

Mr. Jinnah: Of course, you were wrongly defeated.

Mr. Jamnadas: I don't mean that. I say that the support which we gave to the Constitution was.

Mr. Jinnah: They considered you were the supporters of a Constitution which—

Mr. Jamnadas: It is not merely that—I say that Government failed to respond to the co-operation and goodwill that we offered to them.

Sir Sivaswamy: You were supporters of an unresponsive Government.

Mr. Jamnadas: Yes.

Mr. Jinnah: In the first year you saw Government responsive to popular opinion, and you flattered yourself that Government was under the influence of the Legislative Assembly, but afterwards you realised your illusion.

"DISILLUSIONED IN 1923."

Mr. Jamnadas: Disillusionment came in the year 1923, when in the teeth of non-official opposition the Governor-General restored some grants, and certified the measures to which the country was unanimously opposed.

Q: Mr. Jamnadas, when you went into the Assembly, the extreme section in India non-co-operated with you. Those in the Assembly were then moderates. The bulk of them were willing to give a fair trial to the reforms.

Mr. Jamnadas: Yes.

Mr. Jinnah: Therefore, you would not have given a better trial to the Reforms and under more congenial circumstances.

Mr. Jamnadas: Yes.

Replying to Dr. Paranjpye, witness said that when the Assembly rejected the proposal to enhance the Excise Duty, telegrams came pouring into the Viceroy from the Secretary of State.

The Assembly's principal objection to the spending of so much of money on the telegrams was that the Secretary of State was interfering with the Government of India.

Questioned by the Maharaja of Burdwan, Mr. Jamnadas said that he had not all the facts before him as to the receipt of these telegrams from the Secretary of State by the Governor-General, but he remembered that some of the members in the Assembly were taken into confidence.

The President: I think we should not pursue this matter further.

Replying to Dr. Paranjpye, witness said that unless the Central Government was made responsible to the Central Legislature, the mere introduction of full provincial autonomy would not satisfy the aspirations of the people of India.

In answers to Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith witness said that the responsibility of the Secretary of State to Parliament must be removed. The power of veto vested in the Governor-General was enough safeguard and the Governor-General's previous sanction to the introduction of any masure was superflous, as it only led to unnecessary delays. Mr. Jamnadas however agreed that no delays were experienced in the Central legislature over the existence of a similar provision. At any rate no legislation was hampered on account of it. Mr. Jamnadas aso stated to Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith that he would not favour the appointment of Council Secretaries in the Central Government until responsibility was introduced, and he would also hesitate appointing them in provincial Governments unless there was complete autonomy there.

Replying to Sir Sivaswami Iyer witness said that he agreed with the Crew Committee's recommendation for a Convention that whenever the legislature and Government were in agreement on any subject the Secretary of State should not ordinarily interfere, but he emphasised that there must be a statutory provision to that effect, as otherwise he apprehended wirepullings from the Secretary of State would continue. The first Assembly had a marvellous record of useful work to its credit in the first year. There was a distinct indication that both Government and non-officials were co-operating with one another, but that was because of the Non-co-operation movement outside the councils which was hanging as a sort of Damocles' sword. As soon as that movement was on the wane Government began to be less and less irresponsive, until at last they did not mind being even autocratic. Sir Sivaswami: Having regard to the fact that in the Assembly the elected members are in a decided majority and that they had done a lot of useful work, would you echo the voice of Swarajists and say that the Legislature has no power or would you qualify that statement by saying that the legislature has power but not responsibility, or that you have not as much power as you would desire. I want to know whether it is a fair statement to make that the legislature has now power.

N. C. O. AND GOVT.

Mr. Jamnadas: Of course, the legislature can influence the Executive a good deal, and as you yourself said there were numerous instances in which the first Assembly influenced the Government, but the moment Government became adamant (after the Non-Co-operation movement began to wane) that the power of influence seemed to disappear. You could not have had a worse instance of this fact than the Governor-General's certification of Salt Tax.

Sir Sivaswami: Is it your complaint that while the legislature has power to influence, that power is nullified by the extraordinary powers of Governor-General being used to certify certain measures, or is it that the powers of the Assembly are not sufficient?

Mr. Jamnadas: The power of the Assembly is not sufficient. Moreover, it depends on the goodwill you are able to obtain from Government. I am quite prepared to admit that both sides can play the game, but in the case of the first Assembly the Government had not the slightest justification in flouting the wishes of the Assembly.

Sir Sivaswami: The present position is that the legislature has power but has no responsibility.

Mr. Jamndas: Yes, and one of its effects is that spoils the morale of public life in this country.

Sir Sivaswami: And in spite of that position the first Assembly had displayed a considerable amount of responsibility and was quite willing to co-operate with the Government?

Mr. Jamnadas: Yes.

Proceeding, Mr. Jamnadas stated that the Assembly must be allowed to vote on the whole of the military budget, besides merely speaking on it, and if the Assembly refuse to vote the budget the Governor-General must exercise his powers of restoring the sum to a figure which would be and indispensable minimum and this minimum must be previously fixed between Government and legislature. Witness also urged the revision of the Meston Settlement by an impartial authority.

A PARTING KICK.

Sir Arthur Froom was the last to examine the witness. He asked whether any outside referee would be impressed by the actions of the second Assembly.

Mr. Jamnadas in reply asked what the result of goodwill and co-operation of the first Assembly was, and remarked that at the last moment Government gave the first Assembly a parting kick by the certification of the measures in the teeth of opposition. This was the most unwise action on the part of the Government of India.

Sir Arthur Froom: Was the use of the exceptional powers by the Governor-General taken exception to by the Council of State?

Mr. Jamnadas: I hope you will not drag me into the wisdom or otherwise of the Council of State's actions in all matters.

Proceeding, Mr. Jamnadas stated that whether the Bombay Presidency was fit for responsible Government ten years so or not, it was certainly fit in 1921. He did not question the Parliament's final constitutional authorty but if they blieved in the principle of self-determination, which had been proclaimed by the greatest of British statesman then he could not accept the statement in the Reforms Act that Parliament must be the judge of time and the manner of each advance.

Sir Arthur Froom: But Parliament cannot divest itself of its entire responsibility in one sweep.

Mr. Jamnadas: In case of Dominions, the British Parliament has used its nominal authority, and has gracefully given way. I want the same thing in regard to India.

Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith: On the ground of fitness?

Mr. Jamnadas: I say no one nation has a right to question the right of another nation to govern itself.

Sir Arthur: But Parliament has its responsibility which cannot be given way in one sweep.

Mr. Jinnah: Do you think that Parliament ought to continue to have the responsibility for ever?

Mr. Jamnadas: Parliament ought to have the same responsibility as it has in the case of Dominions. We don't want to break the link with the British Parliament.

This closed the examination of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and the Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

TARIFF BOARD.

PROTECTION TO CEMENT INDUSTRY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Tariff Board recorded evidence, to-day, regarding protection for cement industry. Messrs. N. Brodie and H. F. Davy of Government Test House, Alipore, gave evidence. They were of opinion that Indian cement was as good if not better than imported cement, especially continental cement. Asked by the President Mr. Davy said that testing of cement was started in early days of 1913 on a very small scale.

President: "I take it that all cement factories which now produce their cement are being actually inspected by you?"

"Yes With the exception of Gwalior Punjab and Dwarka Cement Factories."

Mr. Davy: "Other factories which used to be inspected before the war when agreement was entered into for the supply of cement to the Munitions Board are Katni, Porbandar and Bundi."

President: "The present position is that as regards entire factories which have not been inspected, some of them have perhaps not applied to the Department of Industries to be recognised as the Government suppliers?"

Mr. Davy: "Probably so or probably because their quality is already too well-known to call for any inspection."

President: "Is testing of cement at the test house some times done at the request of the manufacturers?"

Mr. Brodie: "Yes, apart from that we also get samples from private consumers, both importers and official users such as railways, port commissioners, etc."

President: "I take it that reason why manufacturers send samples to be tested is that they get a certificate from you?"

Mr. Davy: "Yes."

President: "And are they at liberty to use certificates which are given by you on their cement?"—"Yes."

President: "Are there any standing orders by Government officers to send samples to be tested?"—"No. It is left to them entirely."

Mr. Brodie: "There was temporary standing order in Behar and Orissa when college buildings in Calcutta had collapsed; but I dont know whether that standing order is still in force."

President: "Have you formed an opinion as to how Indian cement compared in its quality with the imported cement? Have you tested any imported cement?"

Mr. Brodie: "We have not very great experience of that, but so far as we have been able to judge, I think Indian cement is as good if not better than imported cement, especially continental cement."

President: "Do you have complaints either from the Government or the private consumers about the quality of Indian cement?"—"Yes. Occasionally."

"Do you think that complaints are always justified"—"By no means."

Mr. Brodie: "There was an instance last year in which an official engineer condemned cement which was perfectly good because of inferior testing by him."

Mr. Ginwalla: "Is there any prejudice on the part of engineers against Alipore test house itself?"

Mr. Brodie: "Well, engineers as a rule think they are more competent to do cement testing whereas we think we are more competent than they are." (Laugher).

Mr. Ginwalla: "That is to say that Alipore test is a sort of laboratory test which may not be borne out in actual experience?"

Mr. Brodie: "They may say that. Engineers do their testing at their own works by their own staff and if they find that the results they get differ from ours they are not prepared to take anybody's work. There they condemn cement because their own testing does not show it to be satisfactory."

Mr. Ginwalla: "I quite understand that an engineer does not care a straw for British standard specification but wants to know how it will turn out in experience. That is what he will say. You may test in laboratory but in actual experience I find it to be different."

Mr. Davy: "I think he is right as I said earlier as far as the behaviour of cement of actual job is concerned. There is no reason why an engineer should not carry out his own duties."

Mr. Ginwalla: "That is the point. How is the industry going to be helped? Engineers have prejudice against Indian cement. They have prejudice against the laboratory test and indeed it can only be acquitted by time."

Mr. Davy: "I don't think I can agree with that.

Mr. Ginwalla: "That is how engineers look at it."

Mr. Davy: "I don't think it is a very sound view for him to take it up."

Mr. Ginwalla: "It may not be a sound view. How are you going to make him change his view?"

Mr. Davy: If an Indian cement gives results similar to British cement in laboratory test which British standard specification calls for then these two cements will go on in almost all cases in exactly similar way. It is only a laboratory test but it shows what cement is like and what it will show.

Mr. Kale: It has been suggested to us that the best cure for prejudice of certain engineers against cement would be to prevent them from using foreign cement altogether by imposing a very prohibitive duty. Do you think it would be fair to do? These are politics. (Laughter).

Mr. Kale: From a technical point of view if you feel that there is this unreasonable prejudice is it not desirable?

I think it is very desirable from the technical point of view. The only way in which you can keep the quality up to the mark is by having plenty of competition from outside.

Mr. Ginwalla: Internal competition may do the same thing.

Mr. Davy: It depends on the economic output against consumption but I am not in a position to say how that will be regulated, whether there will be sufficient competition amongst various manufacturers.

Mr. Kale: Do you mean to say that it is the quality and price that will induce engineers ultimately to use Indian cement and that there should be no sort of compulsion?

Mr. Davy: I don't think it would be essential in any case.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING

A NEW DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 22.

Had Lord Lytton been present at the Town Hall demonstration last Monday, the seething indignation of the thronging multitudes might have driven him mad with remorse. Calcutta has not witnessed within living memory anything to equal that gathering. The organisers of the protest had not themselves anticipated such a tremendous and terrific demonstration. But the insult of the Governor has gone home to every man, woman and child in Bengal, and what took place on Monday is by no means the last wired on the subject. Apart from the temper of the audience, the speeches delivered on the occasion were significant alike of the gravity and the magnitude of the Governor's offence. Towards the quiet hours of twilight, the indignant tones of Mrs. Naidu could have been easily heard from the balcony of Government House, but Lord Lytton was somewhere in the interior of the province hiding his diminished head. Never before had the dignity of a Governor fallen so low. The challenge of the people was emphatic, and if Lord Lytton's soul is made of penetrable stuff, there is only one course left him and that is to apologise unconditionally to the men and women of India for his shameless effrontery. If considerations of prestige, official or personal come in the way, or if Lord Lytton holds to his views with a martyr's conviction, signs are not wanting to show that the people of Bengal will ensure his passage home.

HASRAT MOHANI'S CONVERSION.

The sensation of the Swaraj Conference was Hasrat Mohani's dramatic appearance and his announcement of himself as a Swarajist. There was only one little clause that Hasrat Mohani imposed as the price of his membership, and C. R. Das was astute enough to embrace the opportunity of so valuable a capture. Hasrat Mohani wanted that the object of the Swarajya party should be the attainment of Swarajya by all legitimate and peaceful means with a view to ultimately form a federation of the United States of India. Where another might have been scared, Mr. Das immediately had the resolution moved by Hasrat Mohani himself and the Maulana admitted at once that he was a Swarajist. Mr. Patel in seconding the motion took care to see that there was no doubt left regarding the Maulana's acceptance of the Swarajya party, and repeated the fact more often indeed than was necessary. Mr. Patel in fact, went further and spoke of the able guidance which the party could expect for certain from the Maulana. It was a surprise to everybody, and perhaps, it was most of a surprise to the Maulana himself, that he became a member of the Swarajya party, and the event was altogether dramatic in its suddenness.

CIVIC WELCOME TO LEADERS.

The address of welcome presented to Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel by the Calcutta Corporation was a most remarkable departure. As Mr. Patel said in his speech porodying the somewhat malignant harmour of Sir Malcolm Hailey, "To-day Readings and Lyttons have ceased to enter and the Pandits and Patel's are here." The flunkey tradition which prevailed till yesterday of offering homage to the official hierharchy and burning incense before Governors and Viceroys, no matter [illegible] they are to the interests [illegible] is now laid to rest. Thanks [illegible] the dynamic force of [illegible]tion is no longer [illegible]phants ready on [illegible] gather round an [illegible] the beneficiance of [illegible] his races and his [illegible]d in his reply, the [illegible] ceremony established the principle and the custom of honouring in the persons of those who serve the motherland, the motherland herself. Not the Address only, but the speeches in reply have a wholesome contrast to the era that is gone. We had none of those superior, even arrogant, airs with which the agents of British rule in India answered the salutations if slaves proud of their slavery. Pandit Motilal and Mr. V. J. Patel answered in a spirit of grand humility, and their words breathed love of the people. The whole function marked the beginning of changed times, and we felt Calcutta, the metropolis of the Anglo-Indian, was ours hereafter.

It was only to be expected that the European members of the Corporation would make themselves conspicuous by their absence. It is not to be wondered at also that the English papers have begun a campaign against the new Corporation. But they will probably know, to their cost, that such campaigns against the institutions of the people will pay them not very much longer.

MUNICIPAL PUBLICITY.

The Corporation, however, realises the campaign against it might, in course of time, assume serious proportions, and is laying the foundations of a magazine which would serve the purpose of publicity in all municipal matters. There is an unpretentions organ, now existing which gives prices of foodstuffs in the new market for the information of housewives in the city. It has been proposed that this should be developed into a magazine which would be a means of publicity for the advertisements of the Corporation, and also contain notices, communiques etc., for general information. On matters of health, water supply and scavengering etc., there is much information that can be usefully disseminated, and the proposed magazine would be a helpful medium. It is also suggested that the magazine would be useful for general municipal propaganda. It is, however, the next natural development for the magazine to use its pages to counteract the evil effects of interested propaganda. It is an idea to which no sensible being would take exception, but it is illustrative of the antagonistic and envious spirit of the Anglo-Indian newspapers that it has been represented as a device to find a place for another needy Swarajist. The whole story of British occupation has been one of finding places for needy Britishers, and we need not wonder that the charge is made by these papers with such facility. Despite all that, however, we shall soon have a municipal journal functioning in a wholesome manner for the good of the city.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Our market during the past week has been subject to the unsettling influences created by a sharp fall in the price of Cotton and a simultaneous rise in Sterling Exchange. A fair general enquiry has latterly been before importers and it is possible, if conditions can be stabilized for only a few days, that some satisfactory sales may result, for buyers are undoubtedly in a mood to operate and stocks of Lancashire-made goods are low.

Grey Shirtings.—This section has received the most attention and the differences between our respective markets are slowly narrowing. Some sales of Heavy Shirtings for the Tirhoot district are reported by Indian importers, and goods of Japanese origin are also said to have changed hands. Selling prices in the bazaar are steady and an improved enquiry from the interior is noticeable.

Grey Dhooties.—This class continues dull and the consumptive demand is by no means free. Prices of Shirting, Jaconet and Tinted and Finished qualities are 3 to 6 pies down, but Mull descriptions are steady as stocks are small.

Whites.—This style is stagnant with no demand from the up-country markets or for replacements.

Miscellaneous.—There are evidences of some interest in Sarries and a few tentative enquiries are being received. No business, however, has yet resulted, though this may follow as stocks are said to be low.

Yarn.—Some small inter-bazaar sales of Fine Yarns are reported but offers for fresh supplies on a reasonable basis are difficult to obtain. Turkey Red descriptions are, however, in some request and a sale of full 40s. has been negotiated by an European importer.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-9-0.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb Re. 1-10-0.
T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-7-6 to 2-2-6.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½ 38, 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-13-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16, 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½, 16 by 16, 8½ lbs. Rs. 15-15-0. per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38, 18 by 16, 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-2-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38, 19 by 16, 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-14-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 19 by 19, 10½ lbs. Rs. 19-6-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20, Rs. 8-11-0 per piece.

Wh. Shirtings 40,000 36in. by 40 yds. Rs. 27-8 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case.. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shirtings 98in. by 40 yds. Rs. 22-12 per piece. The prices quited are however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shirting Rajia 40 yds. 11-4 per piece. The prices quoted are however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shirting Rapa 40 yds. 11-14 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Prices during the earlier part of the week were firm, but as a result of the steady decline in American Futures prices at the close are easier. Stocks, however, are low and no decline of any magnitude is anticipated.

COAL

The general condition of the market has exhibited signs of improvement during the past week, a fair amount of business having been put through. Railings were very poor, and insufficient to meet requirements necessitating drawing upon stocks, which are now fast diminishing. Wagons were in full supply.

The following are the current quotations:—

Desherghur—Rs. 10-8 to Rs 11.
13, 14 and 15 Seams. Jherria—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9-8.
11 and 12 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 6
10 Seam, Jherria—Rs 5 to Rs. 5-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report, dated Calcutta, 19th August, 1924:—

Heavy Goods—have continued to rule firm. A strong demand for Heavy Cees for January to June resulted in large sales being effected, while Australian Cornsacks and Nitrates have been dealt in fairly freely for deliveries up to uly. The market closes strong, with sellers reluctant to co commit themselves to any extent for forward deliveries.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for October at Rs. 37-8-0, for January at Rs. 37-8-0, for April at Rs. 37 to Rs. 37-8-0, for July at Rs 36; Twill Sacking 27"—16 ozs. 6 by 8 for September/October at Rs 26-8-0; Twill Sacking 28"—16 ozs. 6 by 8 for September/October at Rs. 25-12-0; B. Twills for early September at Rs 55, for October at Rs. 54; Twill Sacking 22"—14 ozs. 8 by 8 for January/March at Rs. 22; Twill Sacking 27"—16 ozs. 8 by 8 for September at Rs. 27-8-0, for September/October at Rs. 27-8-0; Liverpool Twills for August at Rs. 70-8-0 for September at Rs. 70; Liverpool Twills (44" by 24" hd.) for October at Rs. 68-8-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for August at Rs 72 to Rs. 73-8-0 to Rs. 73, for August/September at Rs. 72, for August October at Rs. 72 for September at Rs. 74.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius—B. Twills for October at Rs. 54, for October/December at Rs. 54 to Rs. 54-4-0.

For the Colonies. Cornsacks for August/September at Rs. 39 to Rs. 39-8-0 to Rs 39-4-0, for September at Rs 39-12-0, for September October at Rs. 39-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 56, for January/March at Rs. 54, for July September at Rs. 50. A. Twills 48" for November at Rs. 68 basis to Rs. 69 basis; Woolpacks for August at Rs 3-1-0

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for September at Rs. 43, for October-March at Rs. 42; Hy. C.'s for August at Rs 53-12-0 to Rs 54, for September at Rs 54-8-0, for October/December at Rs 54, for October/March at Rs 53-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 52 to Rs 53, for January/June at Rs. 52 to Rs. 52-8-0 for April/June at Rs. 52; A. Twills for August at Rs 75, for October at Rs. 71, for December/January at Rs 66, for January at Rs. 66 for January/March at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 66, for January/June at Rs. 66, for April/June at Rs. 63.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D W Flour Bags for January/March at Rs. 63. B. Twills for October at Rs. 54, for October/December at Rs. 54 to Rs. 54-4-0 to Rs 54, for January/March at Rs 52-8-0; to Rs 53, for January/June at Rs 52 to Rs. 52-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 51 to Rs. 52.

Hessians—have met with good demand from Shippers for near at hand deliveries and a fair trade has resulted at advancing rates. Speculators have operated to a moderate extent up to June next year at the higher level of prices ruling. The market shews a quieter tendency at the close

9 porters for Ready and August at Rs. 18 to Rs 18-15-0 to Rs 18-2-0 to Rs 18-15-0 to Rs 18-12-0, for September at Rs. 17-13-0 to Rs. 18-10-0, to Rs. 18 to Rs 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-6-0, for November at Rs. 17, for October/December at Rs. 16-12-0, to Rs 17-8-0 to Rs 17-6-0 to Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 17-8-0, for November/December at Rs. 17-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 16-12-0 to Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs 17 to Rs 16-12-0 to Rs. 17, for April/June at Rs. 15-4-0.

40"—9 ozs. for August at Rs. 18 basis to Rs. 19 basis, for September at Rs. 19 basis.

36"—9/40 ozs. for August at Rs 19 basis.

50"—10 ozs for September at Rs 23, for January/March at Rs. 21.

11 porters for Ready and August at Rs 24-8-0 to Rs 25 to Rs 24-12-0 to Rs 25 to Rs 24-14-0, for September at Rs. 24 to Rs. 24-10-0 to Rs. 24-6-0 to Rs 24-8-0 to Rs. 24-6-0, for early October at Rs. 23-8-0 to Rs. 24, for October at Rs. 23 to Rs. 23-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 22 to Rs. 22-10-0 to Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs. 22-8-0, for November/December at Rs 22-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 21 to Rs. 21-4-0 for January/June at Rs. 21, for April/June at Rs. 20-8-0, for July/September at Rs 20-8-0.

45"—10ozs. for January/March at Rs. 22-8-0.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The Eighty-eighth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., was held at the Head Office of The Bank, Yokohama, on Monday, the 10th of March, 1924. Mr. Kenji Kodama, President and Chairman moved the adoption of the Report.

In the course of his speech he said:—

"In the period under review, we met with the most terrible event in the history of mankind—the earthquake and fire of last September. The effect of the gigantic seismic disturbance and appalling fire was so great and powerful that the whole aspect of our national life was affected by it, the worst and most far-reaching effect being felt by our economic system.

In the earlier part of the period our economic position was still in what has been known as the "Readjustment stage", and was steadily moving towards "Normalcy." The disaster of September 1st, however, completely paralysed the economic life of Tokio and Yokohama for the time being, the result being that every part of the country, even the most remote, felt the serious effects.

It is only natural to find the marked effects of the disaster reflected in the figures of the financial statistics for the period in comparison with those for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The total of bank clearing for the whole country decreased by Yen 4,872,000,000 to Yen 31,284,000,000, while the average wholesale price index of the City of Tokio, compiled by the Bank of Japan, rose 13 points to 216. Due to the increase in cash transactions and in the demands for credit for special needs, the currency issue of the Bank of Japan at the end of last year reached Yen 1,703,000,000, greatly surpassing the 1922 figure, Yen 1,509,000,000, while the amount of private loans totalled Yen 861,000,000 which was greater than the amount for th chalf year ending June 1920. Thus both figures marked new high records. The total amount of capital issues for business enterprises newly projected during the months of July and August of last year was 40 to 50 per cent. greater than the amount in the corresponding period of the preceding year, but, naturally, the figure fell very low in both September and October, though early in November it again regained the position of the earlier months, surpassing at the same time the corresponding amount for November last year. This increase in the amount of new capital issues in November caused the stock market to develop an untimely boom for re-construction enterprises, which caused leading men to raise warning voices.

Turning now our attention to our foreign trade, we find its outlook very gloomy. Our imports for the last six months of 1923 amounted to Yen 871,000000, and exports to Yen 731,000,000, making an adverse balance of about Yen 140,000,000 for the half-year. For the whole year, the excess of imports amounted to about Yen 536,000,000, which greatly exceeded the total for 1920, Yen 387,000,000, and was the largest ever recorded in the foreign trade returns of this country. The ratios of the totals of imports and exports to the combined total of the whole year's trade are 58 and 42 per cent. respectively. Such one-sided trade conditions as we experienced last year have not been known since 1905. When we include in the result the adverse trade balances of Taiwan and Chosen, Yen 10,00,000 and Yen 77,000,000, respectively, we have for the whole country an unfavourable balance of about Yen 623,000,000 for 1923.

In order to counteract the unfavourable tendency in our international financial situation, the Government released funds they held abroad, and loans to a considerable amount were also floated in foreign markets by some of our large companies. These borrowings were, however, inadequate to offset our international balance of payments because there were considerable decreases in our invisible exports as represented by the net national shipping income, insurance premiums, emigrants' remittances and the net income from our foreign investments. In view of the unfavourable situation we are now in, it is clear that while the importation of food stuffs and materials for re-construction is unavoidable we must reduce expenditure to the utmost limit and guard ourselves as much as possible against all waste and luxuries. On the other hand, it is a most imperative necessity for us at the juncture to work, save, produce and export the surplus of our production. At the same time, it is also important to develop the spirit of international commercial activity among our people, so that they not only engage in the trade between our own and Foreign Countries, but also in the trade between foreign countries themselves.

Our foreign exchange position suffered a great deal as a result of the adverse trade conditions, and we were confronted with many difficult problems in connection therewith. At the beginning of the period, American exchange was quoted here at 49, but even then it was already showing a weak tendency, owing to the unexpected sluggish condition of silk exports at the time. The exchange quotation was, however, prevented from falling heavily by means of frequent sales to the Exchange Banks of Government funds held abroad, but after the earthquake, the position became desperate, as there was an enormous excess of imports over exports, necessitated by the unusual economic conditions brought about by the disaster. It then became impossible to continue to keep foreign exchange quotations at their normal rates by means of further disposals of Government funds as these funds rapidly diminished and soon became quite inadequate to furnish the requisite support.

During the latter part of the half-year, there was a large amount of imports of reconstruction materials, partly encouraged by the exemptions from import duties, while, on the other hand, there was a considerable decrease in the amount of exports owing to the losses of raw silk and other merchandise in the fire and quake, and also to the temporary cessation of production in the areas affected by the catastrophe. With the purpose of stopping the importation of articles not essential for re-construction and so reduce the total of imports, the Banks placed restrictions on the issue of credits for imports of non-essential articles, but the result was not apparent. The Government's funds in foreign countries had greatly diminished by the end of the year and there was then no indication that the flooding tide of imports was on the turn, so that it seemed that the future course of our exchange was certain to be downward. Thus we saw the year-end pass with feelings of anxiety for the future developments of our exchange.

Notwithstanding this state of affairs, the combined total of exchange dealt in by the offices of the Bank in Japan reached Yen 1,380,000,000, or Yen 259,000,000 more than the amount for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Of the total amount, Yen 614,000,000 represents import transactions and Yen 766,000,000 export transactions, which figures, as compared with the corresponding items last year, show that the former increased by Yen 122,000,000 and the latter by Yen 137,000,000.

ENGLAND.

In England, the dominant feature was the disturbed political and social aspect of affairs, which greatly unsettled the economic position.

The occupation of The Ruhr by the French; the Boilermakers Strike in June followed by the Dockers' Strike in July, the Imperial Economic Conference in October; the General Election in December, held on the issue of a protective tariff; which for many years has not been popular among the English people; all helped to make business conditions in England stagnant. The result of the Election, which was a considerable reduction in the Conservative Party's representation in Parliament and a large increase in the Labour Party's presaged a possible early change in the Ministry, which created a feeling of uneasiness in the investing public and intensified the stagnant condition in business. The anxiety and uncertainty brought about by the events already mentioned perplexed people's minds and compelled them to hold over the launching of new enterprises. The continuous improvement which was witnessed in England's national finances in the last few years, showed in 1923 some signs of retardation on the revenue side, the outcome of which was greatly apprehended.

As for the money market, the decline in the interest rate in the first half of 1923 invited the outflow of funds from the country and created a tendency to speculation, and to meet the situation, the Bank of England raised its rediscounting rate from 3 to 4 per cent. on July 5th. Subsequently, in September and Novembr tight money conditions prevailed. The fall in sterling exchange in New York in the latter part of the year caused talk of the likelihood of the Bank of England again raising the official money rate, but this was not done and the half-year closed quietly, without any sensational events or any undue demands for funds. Nevertheless, the condition could not be understood as a pleasant indication of the soundness of the financial position as the reason why money was easy was the lessened demand, due to the business depression which prevailed throughout the year. This depression was also reflected in reduced totals for Bank clearings and new capital issues.

During the half-year, imports from us amounted to Yen17,600,000 against exports to us, Yen102,000,000, which figures, compared with those for the corresponding period in 1922, showed a reduction of Yen 10,000,000 in imports, mainly silk goods, and an increase in exports of Yen4,000,000, largely steel, chemical and woollen products.

The sterling exchange on New York, during the first three months of the period, moved within a narrow range of seven cents, between $4.53 and $4.60 but later in the year, after several ups and downs, the quotation fell to $4.24⅜. The main factor which contributed to the fall of the sterling exchange in terms of American dollars was the selling of sterling investments in England on the part of continental investors in order to re-invest the proceeds in the United States. But there were many other factors which also contribnted to the fall of sterling, such as the seasonal movement of large volumes of American products to England in the latter part of the fall, and the unsettled political situation, which was accentuated towards the end of the year by the severe fight between the Conservative and Labour parties on such unpopular issues as the "Protective Tariff" and the "Capital Levy." However, the withdrawal of foreign capital from England was primarily due to the fright of foreign investors at a rumour that deliberate inflation would take place in England. The basis of the rumour was found in a speech the Minister of Labour delivered last November on the unemployment problem. When, however, an elucidating pronouncement was made by the Prime Minister on the matter, sterling exchange reacted to it at once and rose to $4.50 but within a short while had begun another downward movement, and the year closed with the rate as low as $4.32 3/8.

India:—India has been favoured with good monsoons for the last three years, and agriculture has shown good results. Her cotton trade was quite lively during the past half-year, reflecting the high prices of the American product, and already in October the trading of cotton for European shipments was brisk. Purchases of cotton by Japanese interests were delayed somewhat as a consequence of the earthquake, but from November on, their buyings also became very brisk, and demands for money increased considerably in the latter part of the period in this connection. The Imperial Bank raised its discount rate from 4 per cent. in October to 5 per cent. in November, and towards the close of the year to 7 per cent. During the period, the exchange on London improved a great deal, rising from 1/4 3/32 at the beginning of the period to 1/5½ at the end. The foreign trade of India continued to show a favourable balance as in the preceding period, her exports amounting to Rs. 1,570,000,000, a large increase as against the corresponding half of last year, while on the same comparison her imports, at Rs. 1,090,000,000, showed a decrease. Imports from the exports to Japan, 42,000,000 yen. and 86,000,000, yen. respectively, compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year, showed a decrease in the former of 13,000,000 yen, and in the latter of 20,000,000 yen. Importations of knitted goods, glass ware and camphor from Japan showed some increase, while those of silk goods and matches showed considerable decreases.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' COMPLAINT.

TOWN DUTY REFUND RULES.

The Committee of the Corporation have now reported as under on the question of Town Duty Refund Rules for the export of grain by rail and sea, etc.

The report stated:—

"In their previous report the Committee observed that the existing procedure which has been in force since 1878 required the production of import bills and identification marks in applications for refund of duty on export of grain by rail. The principal argument urged against the refund rules was that they were more liberal for export by sea than by rail or road. This distinction was, however, based on considerations of weight. The export of grain and seeds by sea to foreign countries was vastly greater than the export by rail. Any interference with it, which was not proved to be necessary, would be most undesirable in the interest of the port and therefore of the trade of the city. Documents connected with export by sea passed through a larger number of hands and there were therefore more chances of loss of papers or discrepancies occurring which would deprive the merchants of the refund payable to them. Even assuming that there were no grounds for continuing the distinction, the only proper course would be to make the sea export rules as stringent as the land export rules. The Committee therefore recommended that the difference in the existing rules for the export of grain by rail and by sea be removed by imposing the same restrictions on the exporters by sea as were now imposed on the exporters by rail.

This recommendation of the Committee was, however, not accepted by the Corporation and the report was referred back to the Committee for re-consideration. After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, and the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Grain Merchants' Association, who were good enough to be present at a meeting of the Committee, the Committee are satisfied that it would not be equitable to insist on the production of import bills before allowing refund on grain re-exported by sea as the conditions governing the trade, make it impracticable and the only result would be that re-exporters by sea would not get any refund and another body of exporters would have a legitimate grievance. They, therefore, recommend that no change should be made in the existing rules for refund on re-exports by sea.

A REAL GRIEVANCE.

The Committee are satisfied that there is a real grievance on the part of exporters of grain by rail. Every bag of grain that comes into Bombay has to pay town-duty and under the rules every bag which is exported from Bombay within six months is entitled to a refund of the duty. It follows that the only grain on which town-duty should not be refunded is (a) that which is consumed in Bombay, and (b) that which is not exported within six months. As regards (b) all are agreed that the amount of grain stored in Bombay over the six months allowed is very small quantity, if any. As regards (a) there are no statistics available, but the Committee are satisfied from figures of refund allowed produced by the Town Duty Refund Department itself that the amount of duty not refunded is more than what the consumption of grain in Bombay fairly represents. This bears out the trade's contention that refund in many cases is not even applied for in view of the difficulties.

The Committee, therefore, beg to recommend that the rules with regard to the export of grain by rail be so amended as to do away with the necessity of the production of import bills in exporting grain by rail and that the Commissioner and the Standing Committee be requested to frame, under Section 195 (2) of the Municipal Act, revise rules to give effect to this recommendation.

The only argument which is put forward against this is that it means loss of revenue to the Municipality. The Committee wish to point out that the only loss of legitimate revenue which may result is the possible refund of town-duty on grain which may have been stored in Bombay more than six months. From the evidence placed before them they feel this is a very small risk in view of the fact that so little grain does actually get stocked for more than six months. They feel that the loss of income to which the Municipality is not entitled under the Act, should not be unduly stressed in spite of the present financial stringency. They realise that they are seeking new sources of income, but they cannot allow this fact to outweigh the plain facts of the present case."

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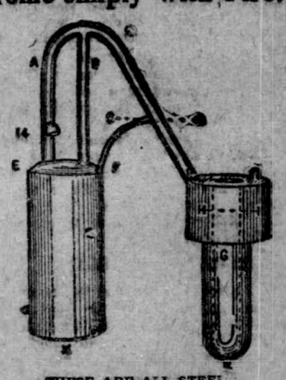
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INDIA AT WEMBLEY.

"LITTLE PEOPLES" CONTRIBUTIONS

Food for thought is healthy nutriment and we may be thankful all our lives for the limitless store of it we have discovered beyond the gates of Wembley writes the "Times" British Empire Section in mail week. It is fitting that the busy Indian bazaars, spreading round a courtyard that has brought the cold beauty of Agra strangely close, should remind us of the real India that is not all unrest.

Till lately we should have had good excuse for magnifying the turbulent elements of Hindustan. We had lost sight of the shopkeepers in the Chandni Chauk, of the lusty young sportsmen on Bombay Maidan, of the white-robed masses that kneel before their Maker in the Jamma Masjid, of the brown-limbed groups playing in the surf beneath southern palmtrees. Experts and orators and sundry other well-meaning folk had done their level best to disclose the struggles and the strife that have threatened to rend the land. The white Pavilion at the end of Wembley Lake was put them to shame and reassured us. Clearly all is not unadulterated discontent between Karachi and Chittagong.

Think, what was happening in India month or so before the Empire Exhibition was opened. The proceedings at Delhi (our chronicles inform us) were darkening the hope of unity and straining everybody's patience. The Assembly was adopting "general attitude of criticism" towards Sir Basil Blackett's Budget. The Nationalists were demanding a round-table conference to expedite "full Dominion self-Government," whatever that may mean. Dr. Gour was chafing the delays in the "Indianization" of the Army, and Mr. Patel was "nailing the revolutionary colours to the mast." Swarajists were "rejecting bills wholesale" in the Central Provinces, where, by way of penalty, a Minister was voted an annual salary of half-a-crown. There were Akali disturbances at Jaito, and there was "acute communal tension" in the Punjab. In Cawnpore a Bolshevist conspiracy trial was proceeding. In Calcutta bomb factories and bomb stores in a remarkable state of completeness were discovered; Lord Lytton was combating the "wrecking tactics" of Mr. Das and his adherents; Hindus and Moslems were at loggerheads all over Bengal. Such was the picture of India in the merry month of March. What a sorry state of affairs on the eve of Wembley!

ANOTHER PICTURE.

But is that really all that was happening in India? Was that the sum total of the the existence of her 300,000 people during those particular weeks? Does the bald record of these bickerings and the contests of glib, ambitious Parliamentarians tell more about the land than dockyards and factories and village industries, swarming townspeople at toil, and spreading acres that yield their harvests remote from human habitations?

There remains a more agreeable version of the activities which engaged the country. It is at once a fact and a consolation that Wembley has revealed a better and brighter Indian Empire than you will find in the Council records. On the same eve of Wembley new rolling-stock was emerging from the workshops of the G.I.P., the Madras and Southern Mahratta, the B.B. and C.I., and other railroads whose permanent-ways penetrate the far corners of the Peninsula. The vast iron ore deposits of Orissa, the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields, and the great mica belt of Bihar were yielding their riches. The dazzling marbles of the Rajputana States and the varied jaspers of the Deccan Trap were offering themselves to the followers of Asoka and Akbar. Men were busily exploiting the strength and beauty of timbers perfected in Indian forests. For every fresh fiery phrase declaimed in the Council a fresh log of teak or rosewood left the forest, a fresh amethyst or opal came to light in the Western Ghats, a fresh bale of export cotton reached Bombay, a fresh fabric came from the loom in Bikanir or Bharatpur, a fresh curtain was completed at Farrukhabad.

Also, we have been made to realize that it was not alone the big concerns of India that were preparing this pleasant surprise. Of the merchant princes and the maharajahs, and the big-game hunters much was expected. They have not disappointed the most exacting of us. But it is in the nature of things that the contributions made by "little people" who live in the distant East should appeal most to the masses of the West. The tiny ivory lion carved in Travancore attracts as much attention as the towering elephant tusks. The modelled Mosque of Lahore, a masterpiece of sun and shade, is in its way as perfect (as the real Courtyard outside.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

The masses of the West have peeped at last into the villages of India. Just a few weeks before his Majesty drove out to the opening of Wembley, innumerable craftsmen, in their various hamlets in Punjab, were putting the finishing touches to innumerable articles in wood and lacquer and demascened steel. The Mayo School of Arts was collecting such an array of Oriental tables, candlesticks, screens, and caskets as had never been seen before. At the other end of the Peninsula, Changamacherry and Quilon and a score of other places were packing up all the lace their scholars could make, Mysore was selecting its sweetest perfumes and its best sandalwood ware, Madras was bottling its choicest condiments, Tanjore and Chingleput were folding their richest silken scarves. Up North again in Kashmir, down South again in Trichinopoly, everywhere the "little people" were preparing to reveal their ancient crafts and inexhaustible treasures. Wandering through the Indian Courts, is it not easy to believe that the remote craftsmen heard less of the discordant Councils and Assemblies than did we in the West?

If it be possible to gauge the ultimate standard of success at Wembley, surely it is that these Eastern craftsmen shall in after years remain proud of their connection with, and their share in, the Empire Exhibition. The writer has made careful inquiry among Indian exhibitors and failed to find any shadow of dissatisfaction or disappointment at the way their affairs are developing. The only complaints heard are those of stall-holders whose exhibits were purchased and carried away too soon and who are cabling despairingly to the "little people" to replenish their supplies. Thus you may look in vain for specimens of the inlay work of Lahore which caught your eye on a former occasion. And thus you will learn that the beautiful brass ornaments from Jaipore may be bought but not removed till the season is ended.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" INSINUATIONS.

Mr. A. M. Khwaja, Principal, National Muslim University, Aligarh, has addressed the following letter to the "Times of India.":—

Sir,—I have read with regret, though not with surprise, your remarks about the National Muslim University in your issue of the 14th instant. Indians have long ceased to feel surprised at anything which comes from the news agency or the editorial pen of journals of the Anglo-Indian variety. It is, however, painful to note that in your fanaticism against anything and everything national you should have forgotten yourself to such an extent as to invent facts and publish statements which cannot be characterized as bearing the least tinge of truth about them. For instance you were good enough to publish that Maulana Hasrat Mohani was taken from the jail *in a prison van* to Victoria Terminus station, almost under your very nose, on the day of his release and departure for Cawnpore. The facts are that the Maulana was released in the morning and drove by himself to the Central Khilafat Committee Office, in Dongri, whence, having stayed for several hours and given the interview which you have commented upon, he drove in a taxi with several friends to the station. After this glaring exhibition of your informants' inventive genius it should not take long for people with commonsense to put a correct valuation on your statements about an institution nearly a thousand miles away —from your editorial chair. It would therefore be a sheer waste of time on my part to answer to the insinuations contained in your remarks. But I am sending you a copy of our Prospectus for the current year in the hope that its perusal would help you to learn true facts and appreciate them so as to contradict, in an early issue, your remarks and thus attain a more honourable standard of journalistic etiquette than has recently been popular with journals of the "fair means or foul" type in India. I would invite your particular attention to pages 50 to 64 which besides the editorial opinions of better informed journals contain appreciations from men some of whom hold titles and posts of highest honour and responsibility under the British Government in India.

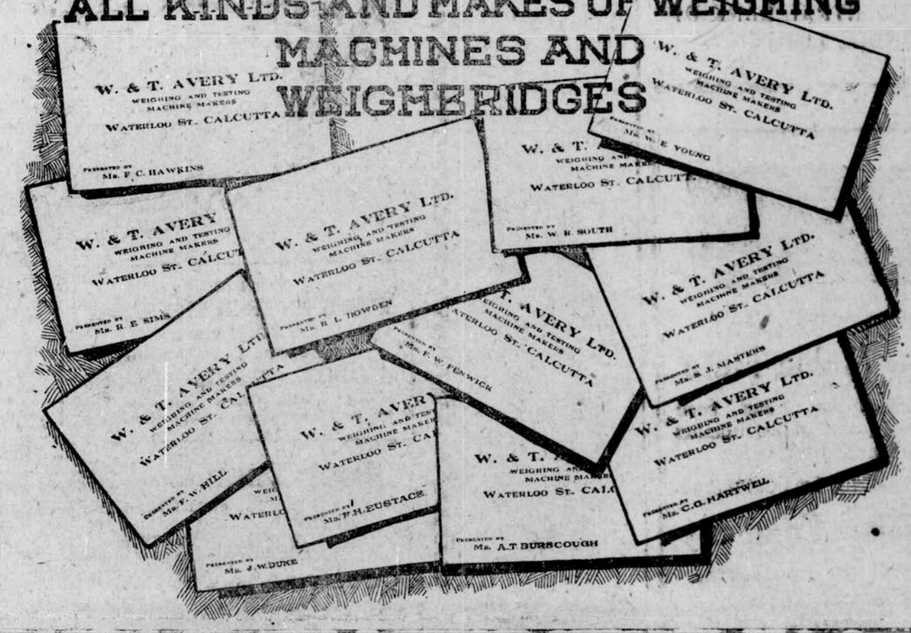
THE SHAH.

RETURNING TO PERSIA.

The Teheran Correspondent of "Near East" writes:—

Upon the receipt of the Shah's wire in reply to the telegram from the Ulema mentioned in my last letter, urging him to hasten his departure for Persia, the Prime Minister telegraphed the Shah a few days ago in the same strain. Sardar Sepah, after expressing pleasure at the news of His Majesty's improved state of health, and stating that complete order prevails in the country and the situation is quite quiet, requests him urgently to return as soon as possible in the interests of the nation. In reply, the Shah wired thanking Sardar Sepah for his message, and stated that he hoped to return shortly, as soon as his improved state of health permitted, and requested the Prime Minister to keep him well advised by telegraph in the meantime.

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TELANG ANNIVERSARY.

SIR LALUBHAI SHAH

The anniversary of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang was celebrated on Saturday at the Vanita Visram Hall, under the auspices of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Mitra Mandal. The Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah, the Acting Chief Justice, presided on the occasion.

Principal S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, said that what prompted him to speak on that occasion were the services rendered by the late Mr. Telang in the cause of Indian Nationalism. He referred to the times in which the late Mr. Telang lived and said that Mr. Telang belonged to the school of thought which the speaker would like to call was the School of Fusionists. The one outstanding characteristic of Mr. Telang was that he took the best things of the Western education and culture and tried to adopt them to the habits and customs of the people of his country. He looked upon life, as a mission of service to his fellow-beings and such, did not shirk his obligations to the society and the country.

Mr. Puntambekar concluded by saying that there was a touch of originality in the late Mr. Ranade, there was a touch of leadership in the late Sir Pherozeshah, while there was a touch of scholarship in the late Mr. Telang.

Mr. S. R. Tendolkar, Bar.-at-Law, who followed Mr. Puntambekar, described the good qualities of the late Mr. Telang and advised the audience to be true to the heritage of the late Mr. Telang and thus pay their true tribute to the late Mr. Telang, one of the makers of modern India.

The Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah said that it was his first duty to thank the Mandal for allowing him to pay his humble tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Justice Telang. His name was greatly honoured in this Presidency and the city. He fully appreciated the retrospective view taken by Mr. Puntambekar about the times in which the late Mr. Telang lived. Referring to his first acquaintance with the name of Mr. Telang, Sir Lallubhai said that it was when the late Mr. Telang made his speech in the Congress at Allahabad, that he first became familiar with his name. That speech of the late Mr. Telang made a good impression on the speaker.

Continuing Sir Lallubhai said that though the late Mr. Telang was a Judge of the Bombay High Court, he took part in the controversy regarding the Age of Consent Bill. Mr. Telang was prompted to do so because those were times when questions of law were not so settled as they were now and moreover a question of principle was involved in the controversy, viz., the interference of State in social and religious legislation. The late Mr. Telang was a great, not because he was a great effects of English education. He had the capacity to assimilate and not the tendency to imitate. In the words of Dr. Sir Bhalchandra, the late Mr. Telang tried to compass too much in too short a time and that told heavily upon his health. Sir Lallubhai Shah wound up his speech by saying that the late Mr. Telang was great, not because he was a great Judge, not because he was a great scholar, but because of his glorious character.

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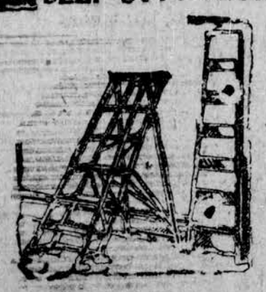


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